WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1823.

Vol. XVIII-No. 30.

SARGENT'S MEMOIRS OF THOMASON.

RELIGIOUS.

THOMASON AS A PASTOR.
The parishes in which Mr. and Mrs. The The parishes in which Mr. and Mrs. Thomnson were able to exert their influence seemed as their own family,—schools of industry, as well as other schools, were established by them—the poor and the sick were visited and relieved—all that Christian love could plan and devise was planned and executed with the tenderest assiduity and most unwearied constancy. If I were to fix on one thing more than another, where Mr. Thomnson was at home, it was at his Sunday evening and Tuesday evening lectures in his school-room. There the poor were permitted to come, and he was a father amongst his children, or a pastor amongst his flock. In his addresses there was an unrivalled simplicity and divine unction, which left a savor that is not forgotten to this hour. The name of Thomason in Shelford and Stapleford is remembered like that of Swartz in Tanjore ford is remembered like that of Swartz in Tanjore A LOVELY COUNTRY PARISH.

A LOVELY COUNTRY PARISH.

A sweeter spot I never saw. The vicarage is pleasantly situate, with a grass plot and shrubbery in front, and the beautiful spire of the church at the end. The house within is neatness and elegance; and what is better than all, Mr. and Mrs. C. are wholly given up to the work of God, which prospers in an uncommon manner all around. Such a revival has not been known for a long while; yesterday I preached to the dear people. There were at least 200; it was a lovely sight, and God was with us of a truth. Many, many tears were shed, and we were all of us much refreshed. My text was John iii. 14—21. I have never seen a people of so much simplicity. In conversation they are unaffected; there is nothing of party or system in anything they say—they utter the plain unsophisticated truths of practical religion. This is a most striking feature of their character; at asophisticated truths of practical religion. This is a most striking feature of their character; at it puzzles one, their expressions differ so much from those of more refused Christians; but a closer acquaintance they evidently manifest he genuine temper and experience of Christians. We are exceedingly delighted with the place; ere we see a country parish as it ought to be: were all parishes thus attended to, what a happy ation this would be! Mrs. C. is a singular expansible the strike, active, always ready to

rere all parishes thus attended to, what a happy attended to would be! Mrs. C. is a singular roman: hearty, zealous, active, always ready to very good work. She enters with all her soul ato the work. In the morning she shuts herself up in the church for an hour; when she puts the parelles into their place, sweeps the pavement, places the stools in order, and makes all ready for the evening service. The church under her hand is such a picture of neatness as you scarcely ever saw. In the evening again, an hour before we begin, she goes to the church with a basket fall of hymn-books on her arm and takes her seat by the church door. There she directs the poor people to their places, gives out hymns, and spends the time in some pious exercive till the hour of service; on entering the church all is order and silence; but you feel the pulse of the people the moment service begins,—it is like heaven below.'

CHRIST DWELLING IN US.

We are in the sixth chapter-thebread of life. My object this evening includes these two verses. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, welleth in me, and I in him. As the living alter hath sent me, and I live by the Father, so that eateth nie, even he shall live by me." that can a poor erupty creature say of the fulness were is in Jesus? what can I say of Jesus dwell-tim me, and my dwelling in Jesus? O how fritter away these passages, if we are not living a to God, and enjoying the glorious knowledge the gospel in daily dependence on the Remer. This I wan a second of the living a well of the men and in him." fills my soul with onder and abases me to the dust." and abases me to the dust,

EXTEMPORARY PREACHING. ook with shame upon my extemporary preach-nany things were said without thought—with-nowledge—without experience—without proof hout judgment. I earnestly wish to weigh, xamine, and pray over all that is delivered in

SERMON-MAKING.

There are great snares attending our technical side of sermon-making. Though I speak to man famous for Helps to Composition, I speak to truth, and know the danger of this 'art of seaching;' we are apt to chalk out our work, and it and prune, and then what a judicious, fine, resussive discourse is this! And oftentimes our resussive discourse is this! And oftentimes our resussive discourse is this! And oftentimes our readium, and luminous distribution, and close application to the sermon. I am ashamed and tired, which, heart-sick of this. I have smarted for it, if do every day.

O for Martyn's humility and love: (he after-lards wrote,) those who knew him can bear stimony to the truth of his Christian walk. His madard of every duty was the highest, and his telings of joy, sorrow, love, most intense; whilst ersation was always in heaven, the f his holy disposition was as cintment forth. Many parts of his experience can appreciated by those who enter deeply divine life. In proportion as we discern spiritual in its excellence and glory, we derstand his lowly self-abasing reflections the observed within. He was transported glory, of which common Christians only a glimpse. And O how is all explained we behold him entering his closet, and hold-munion with God with such delight, such

t his friends and the with his practice of PERATIONS on the

KITCHEN.

CHRISTIAN LOVE. of an abiding nature can be done hing of an abiding nature can be done withre, that love which arises from Christian
les, and is kept up by close walking with
I pray for more of it. By love God
with us, and by love we must work with
Enoch's walk was a walk of love. SomeI try to analyse in a practical way, this
rord love, and find it full of affecting
We know little about it. Humility,
s, faith, hope, gratitude, all these working
ir degree, dilate the contracted heart. In
tion to the intensences of them, is the r degree, dilate the contracted heart. In ion to the intenseness of them, is the aces of our love. Where there is nothing a lift that looks like love is selfish, decarthly principle. I could prove this so to myself every day. I see a vast quanrulbish, spurious love, animal warmth, as self-complacency, self-tighteous exertion, ag the place of love, wearing its garb, talking gange. Is this wonderful, when there is so pride? The first step in the ladder is huffer looking the place of love, wearing its garb, talking gange. Is this wonderful, when there is so pride? The first step in the ladder is huffer looking the pride of the first step in the ladder is huffer looking the property of the region of love. EGOTISM OF ZEAL.

nnot approve of the egotism of the world—if that disposition savor of zeal, not breathe love. Why should we be with nothing but what suits our own

A MINISTER AT THE CLOSE OF LIFE.

10 h! how in the retrospect of my past life, see cause to weep; and in what an affecting it were the sins of my youth and more addings set before me! How was I shocked at which he he deep things of God had landled! Very great and glorious they then ted to me, and I pray that the impression may p and permanent. I seemed to have heard only by the hearing of the oar, and now that ye saw him more nearly, I abborded myself, appeared sometimes to be absent from all y scenes; so elevated was his soul with thou on the boundless love of God in Christ, was beightened by a deep sense of his own seemed to for glory; he lamented his great defect ty relative duty, in his ministerial office estimated in deep humility of heart used to out in the publican's prayer, and frequently the ma week-day.

said, 'I cast myself on the boundless mercy of God. I throw myself at my Saviour's feet; if I perish, I perish there.'' How to IMPROVE, THE TEMPER.

nected with the best encouragement to fidelity in Christian ministers.

There is a kind of Antinomian Orthodoxy, which abuses the doctrine of divine sovereignty, by so representing man's dependence on it, as virtually to excuse him from all obligation to obey the Gospel. A minister, who believes that there is no independent efficacy in means to convert sinners, may gradually transmute this unquestionable truth into error; and may preach as though he believed God to be in such a sense a sovereign, that there is no connection whatever between a faithful, powerful exhibition of the truth, and the sanctification of unen's hearts. Such views doubtless he may honestly cherish, from revervings.

sement as no convert sincere, may gradually and a sense a sovereign, that there is no connection whether between a singleting more in classification of which the sense as sovereign, that there is no connection white the sense as sovereign, and the sense as sovereign, and the sense as sovereign, and the sense as sovereign of the sense as sovereign and the sense as sovereign as so

renders negatory a large proportion of pulpit discouraes.

You are soon to become embassadors for Christ. Suppose you should tell sinners that they are under a law, modified and mitigated now from its original strictness, to suit their fallen condition, that the gospel regards men as wretched rather than as guilty; that it is their duty to exercise godly sorrow, not for their depravity, but for their deplorable impotence to do anything which God requires. You tell them to do the best they can, to wait God's time, relying on his help when it is sincerely sought. You put them on a round of external duties, in each of which there

is confessedly no obedience of the heart, and in respect to each of which they may comply with your directions in every punctillio, and yet perish eternally. Now, who has authorized you to instruct dying

Lirow myself at my Saviour's fact; if perish, perish there, "

Smarting under the unkinomess of a companion in early life, he took the first opportunity of speaking well of him, having found by experience that the exercise of kindly feeding tended to sustain and the exercise of kindly feeding tended to sustain and accountly and undescreedly, having despatched most accutely and undescreedly having despatched most accutely and undescreedly as which great moderation to confidential friend, he quickly followed it up to the perish of the first of the Figuring for the present month contains a sixth Letter from the Rev. Dr. Porter of Andover, on Revivals of Religion. We presume it will be acceptable to our readers;

To the Committee of the Revisal Association in the Theological Seminary. Andover.

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Gentlement of the Association of Peterlement of this century with the Association of t

that he is opposed to God, and never will submit, un-less sovereign grace shall interpose, to subdue his opposition. The man now feels himself to be in solemn circumstances. You load him down with responsibility, guill, danger,—a triple weight that crushes him, and makes him cry out. Conscience shows him that his wickedness is to be charged, not upon Adam, of Satan, or God, but upon his own single self. Conscience kindles a hell in his bosom; and the Bible shows him a hell flaming beneath his feet. Preach both obligation and dependence, then, if you would transform careless singers into anxious.

and break his bones." This, it hardly need be said, is as unscriptural as it is natural. "Is Christ divided?"

The Scriptures represent the human family as belonging to two general classes, believers and unbelievers, saints and sinners; and to those of the former class—all who give evidence of belonging to two properties the privileges of his children. These are the members of his family, and entitled as such, to the provisions of his house. Hence, to make a separation between persons of this character, and exclude a part of tiem from the table of their Lord, is a proceeding, not only unknown to the Scriptures, but manifestly conferry to the general spirit and current of the sacred writings.

It is evidently the viil of Christ as revealed in the Scriptures, that his followers should be one. "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on mic through their word,—that they also may be one; in thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." John xvii, 20, 21. Hence, those Christians may be sure that they best perform the will of Christ, who strive most earnestly and successfully to prevent divisions, and promote unity and peace umong his true fol-

Alittle volume entitled "The Little Mo fron the well known pen of Mrs. Sherwood, is for sale by Peirce and Parker. The following passage relates to a kind of Societies which, the author thinks, have no existence beyond the vallies of Swit-

zerlard:

They assemblies of young girls on the Sunday evenings are formed when they are children, and often from the ages of four to five, and generally by mothers attached to each other, having often themselves been members of a similar Society, and wishing that their children should be connected in the same way. When they think that the number of those who are proposed are sufficient, they then refuse any more, and the Society is said to be closed.

those who are proposed are sufficient, they then refuse any more, and the Society is said to be closed.

These young girls meet every Sunday in the winter, and amuse themselves as they please; they are watched in their infancy, and as they advance in years are gradually left to themselves. These Societies are thus arranged:—Each Society is only composed of single girls until one of its own members is married, at which time an entire revolution in its plans takes place. The Society in its original form is supposed to be closed, and when re-opened admits gentlemen; such of its members as have not been confirmed or taken the sacrament generally waiting to assist at this new kind of assembly till these forms have been duly observed.

When these arrangements are all complete, that is, when one marriage has taken place, and all the members who are old enough have been confirmed, the gentlemen who wish to be of the Society which is about to be re-opened, then make it their husiness to get an introduction to some young lady of the Society, in the hope that she may be induced to recommend him. A general meeting of the young ladies is then held, at which each young person produces a list of the gentlemen candidates who have applied to her. A general list is then made out, and an express invitation sent to each gentleman to meet the Society at the house of the new married lady, and from that time these gentlemen have a right to meet the assembly every Sunday evening without further invitation: it is also taken for granted that after the re-opening, the fathers of the young ladies have a right to be members of the Society, and from this time no change takes place in this Society excepting such as accrue from the marriage of young ladies, when the husbands of these young ladies become members of course.

"It should be observed," remarked the lady who favored me with the life internation given above, "that these re-unions give great advantages to women, insumply as the lay introducing their husbands to

"It should be observed," remarked the lady who favored me with the information given above, "that these re-unions give great advantages to women, inasmuch as that by introducing their husbands to their Sunday assemblies, they also introduce them to their relations and friends; and if it should so happen that they should marry a man whose situation in life is not equal to their own, they bring their husbands into the circle in which they themselves have been accustomed to move; but the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man, for he cases of the same advantage is not derived by the man. vantage is not derived by the man, for he canadian update his were muy the Society into which he has been admitted; he may be invited to his So without his wife, but a woman cannot be in without her husband. You may understand without his wife, but a woman cannot be invited without her husband. You may understand from this that mothers are very scrupulous regarding the choice of the young girls who are admitted into the same Society with their daughters, and who are to form with them a friendship which may last for their lives, observing carefully that their rank in life should be the same. The eldest and youngest members of these Societies have seldom more than four years' difference in their age. It is particularly (say the natives of Geneva) at the two extremes of life that these Societies have seldom more than four years' difference in their age. It is particularly (say the natives of Geneva) at the two extremes of life that these Societies are precious, for the purposes for which they are formed; in infancy these young girls gain, by mixing with numbers, (for these are seldom less than twelve or fifteen in each Societies to that sort of friction which polishes young people.

"These are the advantages, (say the higher classes of Geneva,) to be obtained in youth by these Societies; still later in life, other advantages are said to arise from them. When other engagements have succeeded—when other associations with new people demand a portion of the time, with what delight do they meet again these friends who have been their recollections, their interests, all, even to their ages, being conformed; because being nearly of the same standing in life, they grow old together without remarking the changes in each other."

ages, being conformed; because being nearly of the same standing in life, they grow old together without remarking the changes in each other."

My reader will excuse my entering into this long detail, which I can assure him to be genuine, hearing within itself the evidences of having been written in a foreign language; for in translating it from the original, my anxiety to adhere closely to this account which was given me by a lady of distinction in Geneva, has led me, I see, to fall into several modes of expression which are not entirely English. Neither is it my object to condemn these associations as utterly useless, though wholly, I think, inapplicable to a religious state of society, from the single circumstance of assemblies which are not for the purpose of religion, having a regular recurrence on the Lord's day.

ligious Auxiety.

Look at the action of your mind. Is it really even new, in the very effort of an impulse to drive Look at the action of your mind. Is it really even new, in the very effort of an impulse to drive this subject away, and are you giving your whole will to trake this impulse successful? And do you feel that you are prevailing? And is it impossible for you or reflect, at this moment, what it is that you are successfully doing? Cannot you perceive, have you no asspiction, what dreadful principle it is that is giving you this power and this success? Can you let it perform such a work, and not resolve to inspect its natur? Look at it, observe its fatal operation just nowgoing on; and then say, honestly, whether any thing can be of a quality more execrable? Do not say this is extravagant language; do not stay to mind thelanguage at all; but fix your attention on the thing itself. Words are wind; but there is a reality there in operation at this moment in your mind. I is actually there—the fearful principle, which is actuating your feelings and your will to force away from your spirit the thoughts, and all the Lengt of thinking, of your highest duty and interest, of your eternal salvation. If it could be suddenly resuled to you in full. light, what an operation this which you are even now suffering there in your seart, no awful catastrophe in nature, no tempester shock of an earthquake would affright you so nuch.

tempester shock of an enrhquake would affright you so nuch.

After in interval, we would ask you, And is it now done? In the repelling principle, after so many former shockses, prevailed once more; so that the great anject which approached you, appealed to you, soleited you, displayed smiles of divine benignity, alternating with Just menaces and frowns on your obtinacy, has been driven off, and is vanishing like the images of a disturbing dream when one awakes. Are you now quite at your case again, to go free ato your business, conviviality, or amusements? Then, what have you accomplished,—but to send in angel of mercy away, and to vanquish any lastpower that remained in an almost expiring conscience? What have you gained but to have your sond till more securely grasped by that which withholds it from God, and a confirmed power and facility of rejecting that which speaks in his name, it it should obtrude on you again? In what new principle de you walk forth, but that of having less remaining time, and augmented disinclination for that one thing of which the failure is pardition?

At a prayer meeting not long since, a friend presented the case of her child as a special subject of prayer. A revival had recently commenced, and many young persons were anxiously inquiring the way of alvation, but with tears in her eyes she said, "I fear my Julia is becoming more and more careless about her soul." I inquired if her daughter attended religious meetings. "O no," said she, "the dancing school is on the same evening as the prayer meeting, and I cannot persuade her to give up this favorite amusement." I was about to express my surprise that she should permit this, but she interrupted me by saying, "All her companions attend, and she was so desirous to go, that I thought it would be better to indulge her in going a few times than to make her angry by keeping her at home. Young people must have some anusement. I remember how it used to be with me. I always thought it would have been better if my parents had indulged me a little more. I have many a time deceived them, and stolen away to parties and balls. Besides, one loves to have her daughters genteel, and I do not see how this can be, if they do not mix with the world." In reply I ventured a remark of Lady Glenorchy, that it was "difficult if not impossible for a young lady to acquire the smart polished air of a person of fashion, without sacrificing some things of much greater value, and that the spirit of vanity and emulation thus awakened in the young mind leads to an increased dislike of the simple truths of the gospel." As she remained silent, I chled, that the command was not to initiate a child in the ways of the world, but it was "train up a child in the way he should go;" and that of Abrahm it was said, that "he commanded his household to walk in the ways of righteousness." As I returned home, I could not but reflect upon the conversation that had passed, and upon the great inconsistency which some parents manifest. They profess much anxiety for the conversion of their children." "The case of Mrs. I — presented to my had a considered to t

cause—you may man it in you cause—you desire the conversion of your children, that you consider the soul of infinitely more importance than the body, but does your conduct say this? Do you pray without acting, or act without praying? Is your sin, that of Eli, or do you with affectionate firmness control the wayward inclinations of the little immortals entrusted to your care? Do you often pray with and for them—often explain to them the way of salvation, and point them to that Saviour who has said, "suffer little children to come unto me," and does your example speak, as well as your lips—"Religion is the one thing needful."

[Mother's Magazine.

Do you wish for an example? We have one this moment in our mind. It is that of a man in Con-ecticut who began life with a feeble constitution, necticut who began life with a feeble constitution, and with little or no property, and a slight education. By the blessing of God on his honest industry he has been able to bring up a family of several children, and to purchase a farm of 200 acres of good land. Many years ago he became pious, after a long season of conviction and doubt. He felt that children, and to purchase a farm of 200 acres of good land. Many years ago he became pious, after a long season of conviction and doubt. He felt that he was indeed the Lord's. When the Missionary Society of Connecticut began as early as 1798 or 1800 to call for the charities of the Christian public, he responded to the call with a liberality unusual in that day. In a letter now lying before us, which he lately wrate to an officer of that Society, and which is filled with touching sentiments, he remarks that he began to ask not how little he could give and not injure his family. And he says that nothing he ever did gave him so much pleasure and delight. To show that this is not idle boasting we may add here, he gave to the Missionary Society of Connecticut, at different times, between 1811 and 1827, more than \$2000—and a deed of a farm of 100 acres. The present year he has given more than \$50 to the Society. Very few have done so much for henevolent objects in the same time and with the same time and with the same time and with the same tenes. for benevolent objects in the same time and with the same means. 'This, says he, God has put into my hands, and caused me to render it back to him, for which I ought to love, adore and praise him to all

hands, and caused me to render to meck to min, for which I ought to love, adore and praise him to all eternity.

What kind of an old age would be anticipated from such a preparation? Just such an one as we find. In his 84th year he writes, 'Instead of being sorry that I have done what I have, for the apread of the Gospel, the sight of the land (which he has given to the Society to be entered upon after his death) gives me joy and thanks to God daily, to think he gave it to me, and caused me to give it back to him again.' What a contrast to the eager hold which some keep of the world when they are no longer able to enjoy it!—He says, 'Through infimity I have been kept from public worship six years, but I have written about three thousand acrmons from Rev. Mr's. — own mouth, and now I can join public worship with them, in my closet, and read these sermons with as much profit as when I heard them. This is a great comfort also to me.'

'Decay of nature and decrepitude is inseparably connected with old age, but I do not know that I ever had a happier year than the last.' In mentioning his desire to leave the world, he states as reasons.

Whole No. 916.

hwers. But how shall this important object be bettered the disciples of Christ, and excluding a part of them from their Master's table? Or by bearing with one another's mistakes and infirmities, in things who ne another's mistakes and infirmities, in things which ean be taken of the subject. I an constrained to regard what is commonly called elde communion as unscriptural. It was entirely unhown in the first age of the church. The Aposteseem not to have contemplated such a thing as possible. Of course they did not expressly prohibit it; and yet they established principles which, by a fair and general application, go decidedly to condend it.

[Prof. Pond.]

Now, will you, my young friend, lay such considering to reall too late, that they were member it to remember, perhaps when all too late, that they were member in the world's cause in his present and support the Redeemember, perhaps when all too late, that they were reasons to reall too late, that they were reasons to reall too late, that they were sent and support the Redeemember, perhaps when all too late, that they were reasons to were cause in his parsent situation he does not know how he can do any more for the glory of God by interest or influence.

[Ct. Observer.

CATECHISING.—" What may be the reason," says good old ruller, two hundred years ago, "Why so rather have to research the young.

They would not expressly prohibit to the cloth. What may be the reason why so many now-a-days are carried about with every wind of doctrine; even to scour every or and they are carried about with every wind of doctrine; even to scour every or the dancing school is on the same evening as the proper of the Missionary Science and they are some they are all the most in the rich and support the Redeemement to the interior accuse in his parsent of the they were cause in his parsent of the they are some town to reason CATECHISING.—" What may be the reason," says good old Fuller, two hundred years ago, "why so much cloth so soon changes color? It is because it was never wet-wadded, which giveth the fixation to the color, and setteth in the cloth. What may be the reason why so many now-a-days are carried about with every wind of dectrine; even to scour every point in the compass round about? Surely it is because they were never well catechised in the principles of religion. O for the ancient and primitive actionance of cutchising! Every youth can preach, the must be a man indeed who can profitably catechise. Indeed sermons are like whole joints for men to manage, but catechising is mince meat, shred into questions and auswers (fit for children to eat, and easy for them to digest,) whilst the minister may also, for the edification of those of riper years, enlarge and dilate himself both as he seeth just occasion."

The light of seligion is not that of the moon, light without heat; but neither is its warmth that of the stove, warmth without light. Religion is the sun, whose warmth indeed swells, and stirs, and actuates the life of nature, but who at the same time beholds all the growth of life with a master-ye, makes all objects glorious on which he looks, and by that glory visible to others. [Coleridge.

Intelligence.

A Sabbath School and a Reviyal. " Ye are the salt of the earth."

A Sabbath School and a Revival.

"Ye are the salt of the carth."

In one of the southern towns of this state, was a neighborhood, which had been noted for the general violation of the Christian Sabbath, neglect and cortenant of religious institutions, and even of good order and decency. A large number of the older class of children, and of young people, were in the habit of spending the Sabbath hunting and various kinds of sports; and so hardened and depraved had they become, that quarrels, profanity, robbing of orchards and gardens, and various kinds of mischief had so increased as to be a serious annoyance to all friends of religion or common decency and order. This state of things gave the most fearful prospect as to the influence and destiny of this class of people. Hardly a pious family resided in the vicinity, and none had sufficiently awaked to the state of things, to make many efforts at reform.

At length a family having removed from a place where Christian privileges and institutions were valued and sustained, surprised and disturbed at the state of things around them, began to inquire whether something could not be done. The mother of the family especially, manifested a worthy spirit in her endeavors to have, a Sabbath School established, though neither herself nor any of her family were members of any church. But she was met at every step with opposition and ridicule. She however, opened a school in her own house, and invited all to attend; resolving to instruct them as well as she could. Soon a considerable number of scholars attended, and her husband joined her in maintaining the school. At length, soma members of the church, in a village at a short distance, within the same town, hearing of the circumstances, called at the house of this lady to inquire into them. She was found busily engaged in her laborious household duties, but on ascertaining who they were, their object, and the prospect of aid in the Sabbath Scholars and teachers. A revival of religion commenced, the lady, her husband, and se

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

The report which the deputation brings from the Society Islands is really distressing. The ravages of ardent spirits and war there, within a few months have been terrible! I place ardent spirits first, because, according to the description of the deputation, it is the greater evil. The war has been between two chiefs on different islands, contending for supremacy. Peace was concluded the day before the deputation arrived. The chief on whose island they landed, had been victorious. They were received cordially by the missionary, but the village in which he resided, had been stripped of its glory and laid in rains. Only fifty individuals were killed: but rum is fast destroying both the souls and bodies of the poor natives, and unless it is immediately checked, will effect a greater destruction, than all their wars. They distil the poison among themselves, but obtain much also from foreign ships. A master of a whale ship from New England, now at this place, a member of the Temperance Society, and a man who practices entire abstinence himself, sold 40 barrels of ardent spirits at the Society Islands a short time since. His excuse is, undoubtedly, that he is an agent for his employers, and must be faithful in their service. I imagine this, from what another master of a whale ship, from New England, said to me a few days since:—"I have ardent spirits on board for sale, but shall not offer it to this people, as it is contrary, to law. I am sorry that I have it with me, but it was, put on board by my owners to recruit the ship with. This is the only thing I have to obtain recruits with, and recruits I must have. Soon, I shall go to the Society Islands, owners to recruit the ship with. This is the only thing I have to obtain recruits with, and recruits I must have. Soon, I shall go to the Society Islands, where I shall selk it for \$2 a gallon." This is the common price in the Pacific of the liquid poison of New England manufacture, and many a poor native will purchase his destruction; when he has an opportunity, dear as it may cost him. Whose is the guill; the owners of the ships who put the poison on board, or the masters who sell it? I wish some one would discuss this subject publicly; it may enlighten some minds who are concerned in this work of destruction.

We wish for no more ardent spirits in the Pacific! We wish for no more ardent spirits in the Pacific! it is as great an evil here when used, as at home. We will get down on our knees and thank the owners of ships to send us cotton cloth, axes, knives, shears, needles, &c. and to bring no more liquid poison; or powder, or ball, or muskets, to desiroy the souls and hodies of the ignorant natives.

[Rev. E. Spaulding.—N. Y. Obs.

Rec. E. Spaulding.—N. Y. Obs.

Rochester, N. Y.—Agreeably to the resolution and request of the American Sunday School Union, viz: "That a general effort be made on or near the 4th day of July, to bring all the children of our land to enjoy the benefits of Sunday School Instruction," the Board of Managers of the Rockester Sunday School Union Association, herewith report the results of their labors, viz.

They find within the chartered limits of the village, 3,759 persons, between the ages of five and fifteen years: of which about 3,200 are enrolled in the various Sanday Schools, about 1200 of whom are connected with this Association, the remainder belong to the other Schools. By this statement ig, will be seen that there are more than 400 children that do not even pretend to go to any school. The question then is, Can they be brought in? To which we answer, in the language of Robert Raikes, "We will try." John H. Thompson, Pres't, Wh. Reynolds, Sec'y.

ITALY.—On the fronts of many of the churches are inscriptions like this: "Plenary and perpetual indulgence for the lixing end the dead." By indulgence

THE IDEAL IN ER

gence is meant a remission of the sufferings in pur-gatory for a certain period. There are also many actifications posted up, offering indulgences of differ-ent length of time for certain observances, prayers, ent length of time for certain observances, prayers, 2c. In one instance an indulgence of 3,000 years is promised, in another of 1200, and statements like the following placed on crosses by the road side, are very common in Italy generally: "The bishop of grants 40 days indulgence to any one who will repeat before this cross one Ave, one Pater, and one Act of contrition." In one church I saw a long list of the indulgences granted by different Popes for various acts of worship both at home and at church. The effect of this state of things is eminently unhappy. It is indeed a direct encouragement to church. The effect of this state of things is eminently unhappy. It is indeed a direct encouragement to sin for it proffers a remedy unlimited in its application and entirely in the power of each individual; it sets at nought the authority of the law of God, and casts contempt on the gospel of his Son.

DEATH OF MRS WINSLOW.

Intelligence has been received at the Missi Rooms of the death of Mrs. Winslow, wife of the Rev. Miron Winslow of the Ceylon Mission, and eldest daughter of the late Charles Lathron, Esq. of Norwich, Ct. Mrs. Hutchings who lately left this port with her husband to join that mission, was a sister of Mrs. W. and must feel this dispensation severely on arriving there with the confident exon of meeting and uniting in missionary labors with one from whose she has been so long separated. Mr. and Mrs. W. had been in Ceylor 12 or 13 years. We find in the N. Y. Observer the following extract of a letter from Mr. W. to the of his late wife, dated Jan. 17, 1833:

mother of his late wife, dated Jan. 17, 1833:

"My ever dear and beloved mother.
The Lord has often come very near unto you, and removed, one after another, your earthly comforts, until, perhaps, you feel that you are almost desolate, and that the sources of consolation below are uearly dried up; but has not heavenly consolation descended into your soul in proportion as creature comforts have failed? I doubt not this has been the case, and that if still a pilgrim below, you are still able to say, "it is good for me that I have been afflicted." How trying in your widowed state to look upon our dear that if still a pilgrim below, you are still able to say,
"it is good for me that I have been afflicted." How
trying in your widowed state to look upon our dear
Charles only when nature was failing, or when
laid out for the temb. After all your hopes and expectations of clasping to your arms the first born of
your beloved Harriet, and of seeing your eldest
daughter-in her eldest son, how trying the disappointment.—Yet you could say, it is well, for the
Lord hath done it, and what Providence is there,
however trying, however it may wither and blast
our hopes, and scathe our very hearts, concerning
which, as the will of God, we cannot say "it is well,"
—Yet, alas, we are weak, and unless supported from
on high, there are dispensations of Providence
which we cannot bear. We sink beneath great
waters. Such an affliction has come upon me;
and such, my dearly beloved mother, has come upon
you. We are mutually and most deeply afflicted,
for your and my beloved Harriet is gone. Yes, the
wife of my youth, the partner of all my joys and
sorrows, the mother of my three now motherless,
children, is gone. That tender, that most affection
ate heart has ceased to beat, and all her anxious
cares concerning those whom she loved as her own
soul are over. She has passed the Jordan, and is,
Idoubt not, in the heavenly Canana—there rejoicing
with joy unspeakable and full of glory. She is now
in that world of 'spirits bright' where no sin or sorrow can enter. My dear afflicted mother, do not
mourn, but rejoice. Our too dear Harriet is with
her Saviour whom she loved better than all, though
she loved us mach."

[She attended public worship, both morning and

in that world of spirits bright, where no sin or sorrow can enter. My dear afflicted mother, do not mourn, but rejoice. Our too dear Harriet is with her Saviour whom she loved better than all, though she loved us much."

[She attended public worship, both morning and after evening prayer in the family taught her three surviving daughters their hymns and lessous. Late me tell you what I saw in Constantinople only a few mornings since. Mr. Dwight and myself, having slept in the city, were returning at an early hour, and on arriving at one of the gates of Constantinople, we saw an Armenian hanging by the neck, with a large paper attached to his breast, on which his accusation was written. To some of those, who stood by, gazing in mournful silence upon the face of their neighbor, relative, son, father, husband, &c. I put the quertion, "What has he done?" They dared only answer by shaking their heads! We passed on to another gate, and some the funeral, which took place at 5 P. M. the symn—"Why should we mourn departing friends, &c. and at the graves, Unwell thy bosom, faithful tomb, &c. and at the graves, Unwell thy bosom, faithful tomb, &c. and I believe all felt that the sentuments expressed our feelings and hopes. The brethere and sisters were all present, besides other friends. Her mortal remains were deposited in the church by the side, and one in the arms of the loving mother; and the spirits of six are, I fully believe, with her before other gates of the city. And what had these seven men done?

It was the great fast of Ramazan, when the Turks for a whole menth eat nothing during the day, and spend much of the night in feasting and in public display. We ourselves went out the evening previous to witness their illuminations; and these unstructed in the church by the side, and one in the arms of the loving mother; and the spirits of six are, I fully believe, with her before other gates of the city.

I was the great fast of Ramazan, when the Turks for a whole menth eat on the proposed for the loving the face and salvation. She was indeed a precious mother, as well as wife and missionary. The three little girls that remain are with sister Spaulding, who was always a mother to them. Dear children, how thankful lought to be, that they have one to whom they can so look, in place of the invaluable parent they have lost. Our departed Harriet had been fast ripening for heaven, for the last few months, and especially since we heard of dear Charles' death. Oh how severe that stroke, but what rich blessings did it bring. It made her cling anew to her Saviour. She seemed even to have new views of what faith in severe that stroke, but what rich blessings did it bring. It made her cling anew to her Saviour. She seemed even to have new views of what faith in Christ is, and to have new and peculiar evidence of the life of faith in her own soul. On Saturday evening, she wrote at some length in her diary, expressing her feelings as to her sudden departure from the world; and on Sabbath noon renewed her covenant with God, a covenant made \$5 years ago; and this teas her finishing work. As she had no time for preparation, and apparently knew nothing after she became dangerously ill, it is most gratifying and consoling, that she left these last testimonies of her unwavering faith. She had, in all respects, "set her house in order." Every, the least thing, was arranged, and her most particular directions written concerning all in and about the house, as though she fully apticipated to be thus removed, as in an instant, from those scenes. I however did not at all expect, nor was I prepared at all for the shock. Much had I anticipated my own death, but little had I thought the desire of my eyes would be taken away with a stroke. But it has been done by the hand of a father. I dare not, I cannot murpur. I bless. she mily apprepared to be thus removed, as in an instant, from those scenes. I however did not at all expect, nor was I prepared at all for the shock. Much had I anticipated my own death, but little had I thought the desire of my eyes would be taken away with a stroke. But it has been done by the hand of a father. I done out I thought the uested to the with a stroke. But it has been done by the hand of a father, I dare not, I cannot murmur. I bless his holy name that he took my beloved so gently, and that she met the enemy disarmed, and without knowing of his approach—for she was prepared. She was saved unnecessary alarm, and met death when she dropped sweetly asleep."

shis holy name that he took my beloved so gently, and that she met the cnemy disarmed, and without knowing of his approach—for the was prepared. She was saved unnecessary alarm, and met death, when she dropped sweetly asleep."

MISSIONARY MOTHERS.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Judd, dated at Honoluth [Sandwich Irlands.] Nov. 10, 1832. Published in the Mother's Magasine.

I have just read your interesting letter of Oct. last, and there are so many points upon which I desire to touch, each of which would require a sheet that I know not whore to begin. There is one however that is nearer, my heart than any other, I mean our maternal associations.

There are now in the mission, twenty mothers, and forty-four children; the eldest is about eight. Our children are generally healthly, and for this we have been spared the bitter pangs that have wrong the bosoms of our Eastern brethren, as they weep over the graves of so many of their little ones. The eare of our children, both of bodies and minds, while they remain at the Islands, necessarily devolves entirely on the mother, without the nid of day schools, and still more precious Sunday Schools, or even the services of God's house in a language they can understand, except occasionally. They are hourly exposed to the corruptions of heathenism. The claims of native mothers and native children of another sun, we will be more faithful in the discharge of our maternal aduy.

Thus for the present, we push away the intrudic of another sun, we will be more faithful in the discharge of our maternal day.

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Thus for the present, we way the intrudice of the past day, and the readistion, that with the light of

It is but natural that a subject lying so near

It is but natural that a subject lying so near our hearts, should create desires to carry out something into action for the benefit of others. In the fall of 1831, as the ladies of the station were visiting the members of the church at their own houses, we took along our pencils and noted those who had the charge of children, either their own or adopted ones.

The first day of the year 1832, they were invited together at the mission house and requested to bring their baptized children. The room was more than filled, and it was to me the most interesting scene I have witnessed at the Islands. Mothers were present to inquire how to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, whose hands were stained with the blood of their own offspring. We tried to lay before them the object of the convowere stained with the blood of their own offspring. We tried to hay before them the object of the convocation, and press home to each heart its solemn responsibilities. At the close of the meeting we distributed among the children who could read, a "new year's present"—a small volume of hymns from Hawaiian press. Ourbeloved Kuahumanu, though not a mother, was present and deeply interested, and many expressed their gratification and the good they hoped to receive from such an association.

For some succeeding meetings I was absent at Hawaii. At the first meeting after our return a constitution was adopted, a translation of the copy you

stitution was adopted, a translation of the copy you sent us, with such alterations as were thought necessary to meet the exigency of mothers in this count

The field before us is so extensive, and there is The field before us is so extensive, and there is such a variety of objects inviting us to effort, that you will not think it strange that we have not as yet been able to get the thing moving in all its points, with the energy and regularity we could desire. I am happy to suy, however, we are daily witnesses of the increasing interest native mothers feel in their children. They no longer thrust the little helpless beings from their bosoms, and bury them in the earth as they used to do, but begin to look upon them in some degree as they really are, a "rich heritage," and treat them with something like maternal repderness. But much remains to be accomplished both by example and precept, before parents will comprehend the length and the breadth of their duty, and before their children are brought under proper restraints. It is true of the heathen that they are "without natural affection."

"without natural affection."

I am at the bottom of my last page without doing any thing like justice to my own feelings upon this important subject. I think if I could step into the midst of your interesting circle myself, instead of sending this, I could tell a story that would go home sending this, I could tell a story that would go home to every under's heart, and so arouse their sympathies, that they would "pray without ceasing," for Sandwich Island mothers and children, and the little band of wanderers, with their helpless ones clustering about them, would not be forgotten, and your prayers would go up as incense before the throne, and prevail with God. Such I trust is now the case, in some good measure. A letter from your associations are such as the such section of the such sections of the such sections of the such sections. in some good measure. A letter from your associa-tion would greatly encourage us, and any hints of advice will be cordially received. Do remember us advice will be confially received. Do remember us, young and inexperienced mothers, in this strange land, without the helps, and shut out from the privileges so richly enjoyed in our native land. We do feel that we came here in obedience to the divine command, and we do trust in God that his promises to us and our children will not fail us. O for more constant, abiding faith.

AMERICAN BIRLE SOCIETY.

Extracts," for July : From the Rev. Mr Goodell, dated Orta Koy, Con

vious to witness their illuminations; and these unfortunate men were probably abroad on the same account. It is said, that passing by a confectioner's, they called to purchase a few paras' (per haps three or four cents) worth of sweet meats, and complained of his not giving them good weight; that he being in ill humor, as is usual with the Turks during the fast, struck one or more of them; that they took holf of his arm to prevent his doing them any injury, upon which he called out to some soldiers then passing, and had them conveyed to the Seraskier Pasha, who forthwith ordered them to be executed,—One of them was a young man, who was soon to be married. He had two thousand pisstres in his pocket at the time; but all the money

From the Rev. Mr. Temple, dated Malta, Feb.

Your kind letter of Oct. 22d. reached me some

Thus for the present, we push away the intruding thought that soon they may be Lanished from our sight ferever, brave the dangers of a restless ocean, under no one knows whose influence. Wedare not, we would not look into the future, and ask who will be raised up in this land of strangers, in case of our blocease, to shelter and cherish them, to watch their way ward steps, to reform their faultes, forgive their childhis follies and train them, po to usefulness here, and glory hereafter? No; our one prayer is, "when their father and mother foreske them, than will the Lord take them up." My heart is too full to say much upon this subject, and Christian mothers in favored America, will pray that our faith may be increased, that we may not be left in darkness as to duty, and may be embled to cast all our burdens on the Lord; he will sustain us.

word of God. May these facilities increase till every obstacle is taken out of the way.

HOME MISSIONS IN FRANCE

It is with peculiar pleasure that we notice in the Archives du Christianisme for May 11th, the formation, in Paris, of a national Society for Home Missions, styled the "Evangelical Society of France. The following Circular, which we translate, will show the objects of the Society and the views of its constant.

propagation, in our own country, of evangelied truth, is no longer doubtful. For a long time it has been felt by many who have sought by this prayers the advancement of the kingdom of Gd The moment seems to have wrived, when his

constrained their brethren.

"The Society now established " has for its sole object the propagation of evangelical truth in France, by all the means which God shall place at their dis-

"It is evident that such a Society ought to possess a character decidedly Catholic in the true sense of that term. It should be Christian and nothing dore, or rather nothing less; so that Christians of every name, however differing on secondary subjects, may find here "the unity of the Spirit in the bone of peace." To all who love and serve the Lord Issus as their Saviour and their God, it should present, as single rallying point the truths on which the church universal has been established by the tand of the founder; viz. the fall of man and his state of condemnation; justification by faith; the necessity of sanctification; in a word, salvation as a work of sanctification; in a word, salvation as a work of sanctification; in a word, salvation as a work of sanctification in the wooderful fulness in the following necount of a late meeting at Christians in this region are willing to make provisions, once a year, for a protracted meeting, and, if it does not interfere very much with their secular interest, they will attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the beople from the remote sections of the town to attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the people from the remote sections of the town to attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the people from the remote sections of the town to attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the people from the remote sections of the town to attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the people from the remote sections of the town to attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the whole story about their religious efforts. We have the people from the remote sections of the town to attend it. So much said, you have teld nearly the

gious belief. It is the breathing of the Spirit on the dry bones; it is the first symptom of returning life. "Why should not Christians in this country make haste to profit by these dispositions, so novel, and above all since external circumstances in France are so much more favorable than they have ever been? Is it not moreover to them that the voice of the prophet speaks: "O Zion, which bringest good tidings, get thee up into a high mountain, lift up thy voice with strength, lift it up and fear not." I sainh 40: 9.)

thy voice with strength, lift it up and fear not." Isaiah 40: 9.)
"These lines may suffice to make known the work which the Evangelical Society of France proposes, and which it recommends to the interest and particularly to the prayers of Christians.
"Paris, May, 1853."
On the above the editors of the Archives remark:
"It is with jox and gratifulle to God for this part The following paragraphs are from the " Monthly

On the above the cittors of the Archives remark:
"It is with joy and gratitude to God for this new
manifestation of the advancement of his kingdom
among us, that we insert this Circular. Christians
of France can no longer be reproached with neglecting the propagating of the gospel among themselves,
while they are employed in causing it to be preaching the propagating of the gospel among themselves, while they are employed in causing it to be preached among heathen nations. They will by the grace of God, do these things and not leave the other undane. With our whole heart we ask their co-operation and their prayers, in favor of the new Society; the most important, perhaps, in its principle, of all the Societies which have been established among us since the commencement of the revival of religion. We think that the formation of the Evangelical Society of France responds to the views of our anonymous correspondent C.S. (Archives No. mannymous correspondent C. S. (Archives No. March 9th.) If therefore within five days he does not manifest a contrary intention, we shall draw for the sum of 500 francs, for which we have his order and deposit it in the treasury of the Society."

CONNECTICUT. REPORT ON THE STATE OF RELIGION.

On reviewing the reports from the District Associations, the General Association are reminded, that their work on earth is fast drawing to a close. The Head of the Church has removed five of our number—Azariah Clark, Pitkin Cowles, Samuel J. Mills, ber—Azariah Clark, Pitkin Cowles, Samuel J. Mills, Joshua L. Williams, and Jared Andrus, from earthly scenes, and as we trust to the reward of faithful stewards. We would record our thanks to God for these late beloved fellow-laborers, and would humbly and forvently pray for a sanctified improvement of their death. The breach upon us is the more affecting from the fact, that father Mills was one of a second to the affective factors.

itutions of the Gospel, with less of open vice the ost universally sustained, and are extensively cause of Temperance is marching onward. The conviction of its importance and goodness is strengthening on all sides. Though nearly all the members of some of our churches are to our parishes no ardent spirits are to be obtained except for medical use; yet the day is disland, we apprehend, of complete triumph, unless professing Christians will cease to be partakers of other men's sins, by patronizing in trade those who stand at the fountainbeau of the waters of death and pour their forth on the community. The various objects of Christian benevolence are adopted by the churches as children are daily taking a deeper hold of their interest and sympathies—and are sustained by their mereasing patronage. An unusual number of churches have been built and repaired. The fruits of past revivals remain to cheer our hearts and strengthen tur hands and the churches and postors, generally, live in peace and love, and can testify "how food and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." If we do not mistake, the cause of religion is on the whole, steadily gaining ground. There is more of benevolence and decision of character in the churches and more of mornal principle.

At the last meeting of this body thousands were reported as having been added to the Lord, and were reported as having been added to the Lord, and were reported as having been added to the Lord, and were reported as having been added to the Lord, and were reported as having been added to the Lord, and were the heave not been as many hundreds unted with the churches the year past, as there were thousands the year preceding. We feel constraind to acknowledge the frowns of God in this ting, and would humble ourselves in his holy preserve, that there is amongst us so stittle of the life and power of religion, and so much of worldliness and spiritual insensibility. Yet in ng on all sides.

Associations we learn that the following places have been blest with revivals more or less poweful: Fair Haven, Durham, North Madison, Milford, Bethany, Hamden Plains, Barkhamsted, and the clyrches in Hartford, Darien, Riegefield, New Fairfield Thompson, Woodstock, Killingly, Pomfret, Broollyn, Canterbury, Trumbull, Monroe, and Stratford. Other places, the names of which are not specifield, have enjoyed precious escapes of trefeshing. enjoyed precious seasons of refreshing. After all, two bundred, or more, of our churches rensin withenjoyed precious seasons of 'refreshing. Her all, two hundred, or more, of our churches remain without special refreshing, and over them the heavens do not drop-down their dews. Why is it iPerhaps it is owing to the worldliness of private Christians—perhaps to their being absorbed in unirofitable and intricate discussions, rather than in the simple and pungent enforcement of the fundamental doctrines and duties of Christianity. Be this si it may, we will venture to suggest what we concert to be a growing evil amongst us as one probablecause of our declension. It is the great number of non-resident members connected with our churches. Removed beyond our influence, many of then do not essay to join themselves to the Lord in the place to which they go. The consequence is, they become cold and workly, and at length relapse into ital apostacy from Christ. In tolerating this evil, dowe not violate our soleum covenant engagements, give the Holy Spirit, and subject ourselves to His frowns, who is of purer eyes than to behold evil? From one Association, consisting of 3,000 members, more than

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400 non-residents are reported, and all of them exhibit nearly the same ratio.

As another probable cause of our declension, we would suggest the covetousness of a great proportion of professed Christians. Some indeed there are in perhaps all our churches, who abound in liberality to the extent of their means. And we rejoice in the conviction, that the number of such is increasing. Still there are thousands connected with our Zion who do nothing in aid of her great and growing enterprises. There are other thousands, whose contributions are exceedingly stinted, serving merely as a quietus to consciences, which, amidet the light gushing upon them from the word and the providence of God, would otherwise be intolerably restless. The influence of so much covrestless. The influence of so much covand calls loudly for correction. So long as it continues, prayer for the Spirit must be feeble, and to lamentable extent, unavailing.

[The remainder of the Report relates to Corres-conding Bodies.]

Neighborhood Progracted Meeting. A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer furnishes the following account of a late meeting at Chester-

ville, near Keeseville, N. Y. Christians in this region are willing to make contributions to promote objects of henevolence abroad; they are willing to make provisions, once a year, for a protracted meeting, and, if it does not interfere very much with their secular interest, they will attend the meeting themselves; yes, many of them will sally forth, before this annual meeting, and invite the people from the remote actions of the most of the people from the remote actions.

a meeting in the place, and of the description, mentioned at the head of this article. The school house where we met is about four miles east of Keeseville, and the professors of religion in the neighborhood belong to Keeseville church. I was informed that, previous to the meeting, there were not more than two or three families in the district, who regularly attended, church. One of these (Den. B.'s) has, for some time past, felt a deep concern for the welfare of their neighbors, and wished a special effort made to try to arouse and save them. The deacon and his household are not like those who wish others well without trying to make them so. Their prayers and efforts go hand in hand. Impressed with a desire to have a protracted meeting for the benefit of their neighbors, they visited them on the subject, and inquired whether they would leave their business and attend if one should be appointed. Obtaining a favorable answer from most of them, they consulted their minister, and by his consent and advice the deacon took a journey of 40 miles to secure the attendance of a preacher who helped to sustain the meeting at Keeseville a year ago. The meeting was to have commenced Tuesday morning. June 25th, but owing to the dampness of the weather, the first sermon was delivered Wednesday morning. The exercises were continued three days, that is, till Saturday morning. On two of the days there were three sermons, and on the other four. Each sermon was preceded by a prayer meeting.

The preaching was a plain exhibition of law and gospel. The ministers were determined to know nothing among that people but Jesus Christ and him crucified. Religion was represented to them as emparating three things, feeling right, believing right, and seeling right. One of these is not religion, if the other two are wanting. Two of them are not religion if the third is wanting. What, therefore, God has thus joined together in religion, let not man put asunder. As to the results of this meeting, I would say, they are happy. The meeting has exe

put asunder. As to the results of this meeting, I would say, they are happy. The meeting has exerted a good influence on the ministers who were present, at least I may say it has on one of them. When the people, ministers y inparable derivered analysis. the people, ministers sympathize with the mass of stupidity and moral death with which they are surrounded. Some of the ministers, who attended this meeting, had not heard, for months, the inquiry made by an anxious sinner, "What must I do to be made by an anxious sinner, "What must I do to be made by an anxious sinner, "What must I do to be saved?" Nor had they seen Christians in deep dissaved?" Nor had they seen Christians in deep dis-tress for the salvation of perishing souls. Their feelings had become, in a great measure, stagnant. Some powerful stimulant seemed necessary to pro-duce free circulation,—to quicken the pulse and raise the spirits. This meeting has had this effect,

raise the spirits.

At least to some extent.

Stupid Christians have been aroused, and backsliders reclaimed. Many felt that it was good to be sliders reclaimed. Many felt that it was good to be there. I was informed that those best acquainted in the neighborhood have said that they thought the apparent and hopeful converts were not less than twenty-five. Among these are several heads of families, one woman of sixty-one, a number of youth, and a few children of ten or twelve.

Remark. In little meetings of this description it is not desirable that many people should attend from other neighborhoods. The inhabitants for whom the approximent is muck should not be rewarded out.

is not desirable that many people should attend from other neighborhoods. The inhabitants for whom the appointment is made should not be crowded out of doors by strangers; neither should their minds be occupied in providing for strangers. They should have the best possible opportunity, when at meeting and when at home, to hear, and think, and set, unincumbered. The attention of the people hand the section beforehand by family snould be called to the meeting beforehand by family visitation. This should be done by private Christians if practicable. They then become interested, and are prepared to pray and labor in the meeting. If any think that the deacon and his family, above alluded to, did well, let them go and do likewise.

General Conference of Maine.

By the report of this body, it appears that over the State, decided progress has been made in the cause of Temperance, of Sabbath School instruction, and of Benevolence. The churches have also increased in number. The additions by profession, reported by the annual meetings of the County Conferences since the last meeting of the General Conference, amount to 950, and the net gain is 740, and the whole number of members reported is 12,370, and if to these be added the members of several churches not before reported, and the increase in one whole conference not reported, the total of members is patient. churches not before reported, and the increase in one whole conference not reported, the total of members in the General Conference, will be 12,800. Some churches in the State, have during the year, been favored with the effusions of the Spirit to a greater or less extent, as Brooksville, Foxcroft, Hampden, Wiscasset, New Castle, Saco, Biddeford, the northern part of Kennebunk Port, Scotland parish in York. In one county, Somerset, the pastors have been more than doubled in number during the year, five being added to the four previously settled. Eighteen ministers have been settled in the State; and now there are 174 churches and 120 settled ministers.

ministers.

Massachubetts Efiscopal Convention.—Reports were furnished from 32 parishes, in 27 towns, situate in 10 counties, under the charge of 16 clergymen. From 5 vacant parishes, and 1 having a pastor, no reports were received. Baptisms, in 31 parishes, (41 adult, 8 not specified.) 320. Communicants, in 29 parishes, 1495; 302 having been added in 23 parishes. Confirmed, in twenty parishes, 169. Sunday scholars, in 19 parishes, 1518, and schools reported, without attement of numbers, in 2 others. Bilde classes reported in 6 parishes, having 140 attendants. Missionary Societies in 12 parishes, one having three, and four others, two each. Missionary contributions of 20 parishes, 92765-65.

St Paul's Church, Boston, reports the establish-

others, two each. Missionary contributions of 30 parishes, \$2765-65. St Paul's Church, Boston, reports the establishment of ten scholarships, of 75 per annum each, for the education of young men of promise for the ministry.
The congregation of Christ's Church Boston, have raised \$6100 for the entire liquidation of the dobt of the Church.

[Christian Walchman.]

VISIT OF THE REV. MR. PINNEY TO THE U. S. Visit of the Rev. Me. Finner to the U.S.—It was with the highest shisfaction that we met, on the 9th instant, this sun-hurnt but uninjured missionary. He has wisely determined to spend the rainy season here, having accomplished a part of his mission, in the selection of a spot for a heginning. He is now in search of a reinforcement. Maca particulars hereafter. [Presbyterian.

Westers Africa as a Fisher of Labor.—Though the church has been so slow to contemplate this im-portant country, yet many eyes are now directed thither; and the temporary return of Mr. Pinney

will lead, we trust to happy results. His statements will, no doubt, induce some loving and initiant spirits to devote themselves to labor on those inhospitable cause of a great proporprofessed Christians. Some indeed there erhaps all our churches, who abound in to the extent of their means. And we in the conviction, that the number of such is some indeed there are the same of the same o well chosen as its first aim, the wide, undiscovered, and, (we scruple not to say) glorious tracts of interior Africa. We are inclined to think that much knowledge once possessed, of this almost fabulous region, has been lost. We are led to this supposition partly from having examined, with Mr. Pinney, a map of Africa, printed at Antwerp in 1570, two hundred and sixtythree years ago, in which are laid down a number of the very places discovered by Denham, Clapperton and the Landers. And we hope that Christian zeal will penetrate further than the conqueror, the trader, the naturalist, or the curious traveller have ever reached.

BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, July 24, 1833.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The ample funds invested by the State Harvard University, and the circumstance that the people of the State are responsible for the wise and salutary use of those funds, always render inquiries into its condition and prospects both proper and interesting. It is proper that every voter in Massachusetts should know enough of all public interests, and especially of one of such magnitude, to enable him so to act as to satisfy his own concience. If these funds, and the venerable name of Harvard, and the sanction and support of the good people of this Commonwealth, are used for purposes which a majority of the freemen believe, to be pernicious,-or if, though not in the general estimation thus abused, their influence is less extensive and salutary than it ought to be,-then every citizen has a duty to perform, to which he ought to consider himself urged by the most sacred considerations—a duty to the memory of our fathers and of the benefactors of the University, to the cause of learning as B. Coolidge, Esq. appointed Secretary. and religion, to posterity, and to God.

Is Harvard University, notwithstanding its many nd great advantages of any other literary institutions in the Union, going down? We have been looking at some of the Catalogues for an answer to this question. To those of our readers who have the urgent want of pecuniary means felt by it not paid particular attention to the subject some of the following facts will be new:

No. of Undergraduates, 286 226 212

The average annual number of graduates for ight years ending with 1821, was 63.75; which nultiplied by four, the number of classes, would give 255 as the average number on the annual catalogues for those years,-being 43 more than on the last catalogue. The average number on the catalogues for the last eight years has been 232,-being 23 less than the average number from twelve to twenty years ago. And the number has been co stantly decreasing for several years past, having been in 1828, 255,-in 1829, 252,-in 1830, 248,in 1831, 236 -1832, 212; so that the distinguished gentleman who now fills the office of President .otwithstanding the well known ability, industry, and faithfulness, with which he has always perform ed his duties to the public,-has had the mortification to see the number of students dwindling away ever since his connection with the University -Le

us look a little at the particulars: There has been a great decrease in the of students from States out of New England. In the senior class of 1820, there were 19 students from those States; in 1882, there are only 23 from them in all the classes: 4821 the number was 53. This s not because students are no longer sent to New-England in Yale College in 1826 was 119; in 1832, 127; in Amherst, in 1826, only 9; in 1832, 35. There has therefore been an increase in the number of students sent to New England from abroad.

The decrease in the whole number of student bas occurred while the catalogues of other Institutions show an increase. Compare the numbers. for instance, in 1828 and 1832.

Harvard. Yale. Amherst. Dartmouth. Bowdein. 255 325 211 125 105 212 354 227 181 155 Harvard receives most of its students from four ounties in this State, -Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex. and Essex. In 1821, out of 277 students, 158 were from these counties; in 1827, 167 out of 226; in 1832, 139 out 212. It will be noticed that even the number from those counties is decreasing-notwithstanding the rapid increase of population and the remarkable prosperity of all classes. Students from its very neighborhood are going more and more to other institutions. In 1827 there were in Brown, Bowdoin, Yale, Dartmouth, and Amherst, 92 students from the counties above named; in 1832, the numher had increased to 190 just sonal to the in Harvard.

From the whole State, exclusive of the counties above named. Harvard has now but 30 students in all,-and only five from west of the highlands in

Worcester county.

Now why is all this? What is thus bringing

By the Recorder of Wednesday, we find that Rev. Professor Fond is again out against the Baptists. We have not seen his book, but we learn it is a 12mo. of 199 pages, and is entitled, "A Treatise on Christian Baptism, in four parts; relating to the Mode of Baptism; to the subjects; to the Import, design, and uses of Infant Baptism, and to Close Commanion." The Editor of the Recorder highly ealogizes the book, and requests "our Baptist brethren to read seriously, and in a spirit as much aloof as possible from controversial and party feeling, the remarks on Close Communion," in which he says, "the author proves, conclusively, [tialicised] to be unscriptural." The Editor has our thanks for all the kindness which he meant, in advising us to be divested of "party feeling:" but we cannot conceive him to have been wholly free from it himself, when he penned the following remarks, which we here copy from his last paper in reference to mixed communions:

"What must be the character and tendency of a practice, which could draw even from such a man as Fuller, appeals to party feeling like these: "The tendency of

Editor has the Herculean task of proving, that inixed communion is scriptural, the distinguishing sentiments of the Baptists unceriptural, and Andrew Folier, a "party" man. Andrew Felier believed the distinguishing sentiments of the Baptists to be scriptural, founded on the precepts of the New Testament; and on Apoctolic example. He believed that mixed communion tended to "promote the dissolution and rain of the Baptist denomination, as such;" and with his conscientions views, he did not dare to "destroy the work of God." For this, he is stigmatized as making "an appeal to party feeling." We do no enty the gentleman who makes this charge, the feelings which he appears to have exercised in doing it. We will not complain of fair and manly argument, but we confess we dislike insinuation founded on groundless premises.

[Christian Watchman.]

We copy the Watchman's article entire. were not comeious of any other than kind feelings when writing the notice referred to; we "insinuated" nothing what we meant was said openly, in plain terms; and as for ridiculing Andrew Fuller,

nothing certainly was farther from Our feeling was one of surprise and sorrow, that a man of his excellencies of mind and heart show have made such an appeal. If his language in this case is not "an appeal to party feeling," we are unable to divine what it means; and in conseque of the above remarks we have placed on our fire page the proof that the practice in support of which the appeal was made, is " unscriptural." It is not the Editor of the Recorder, but Andrew Fuller that represents the Baptist denomination as a ty" upheld, as such, by that practice. We show be pleased to see the Watchman's answer to him Of the distinguishing sentiments of the Baptists and cept on the single point of close communion, said nothing. On that point, we believe, nabe tingly, that our Baptist brethren are doing wrong their own souls and to the cause of our Lord; and it did not once occur to us that to press this belief and to invite those who differ fro us to consider the grounds of it, could give of even though the invitation was gratuitous and co pled with the mention of a bias to the influence which members of all denominations are liable weighing such arguments. The two denominations tions did not seem to us to be so far separated a be absolved from the obligation and privilege mon to all Christians, mutually to assist each other as God may give ability, to come to the knowled and obedience of the whole truth. If our langu was arrogant and unbecoming, we must expre the hope that our individual fault may be overloo ed and the argument attended to.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Proposal to raise TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in &

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of American Colonization Society, on the evening the 18th inst. to consider and aid the great and lanthropic design of that Institution, the Hon. A ander H. Everett wascalled to the chair and T

Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, stat ly to the meeting the purpose for which it had convened, and expressed his hope and confithat the magnitude and importance of the which the Society was established to prov crisis, would secure for it the kindest co and most liberal support of this enlightened as erous community.

The Rev. Messrs. Lindsley, Blagden. com urged is a very impressive manner the clof the Society, and expressed their conviction special effort should now be made to increas

Mr Blagden then submitted the following F ble and Resolutions; which having been, ou of Charles Tappan, Esq., slightly amended manimously adopted:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the Au Colonization Society is entitled to the approbatic support of the whole American people—and who general effort has at any time been made in Buncrease its funds, and whereas it is understood the lociety is at this moment in great want of means to lact forward its operations. et forward its operations,
Therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to

mmediate effort to raise in this city and state the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to promote the go-hilanthropic object of the American Coionization S Resolved, That a subscription be now opened

nerance of this object.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to brief address to their fellow citizens in behalf a ciety, and to abopt such other means as they may

A. H. EVERETT, SAMUEL DORR, Moses Grant, Charles Lappan.

CHARLES TAPPAN,
HENRY HOMES,
HENRY CODMAN,
CHARLES STODDARD,
Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN,
Rev. E. S. GANNETT,
ISAAC MANSFIELD,
HENRY HILL,
H. H. HUGGEFORD,
T. B. COOLIDGE,
B. B. THATCHER.

There have been many liberal contri individual donations to the society from this never any general effort at all commensu its importance, or to be compared with w been done for other great benevolent obje-Society just now very much needs the fa it is hoped that this call will be heartily a ly responded to by its friends, not only and vicinity, but throughout the Co

A Colonization meeting was held on evening, at the Rev. Mr. Blagden's Meeting where addresses were made to a crowded by Rev. R. R. Gurley, and B. B. Thatcher,

On Monday evening, Mr. Gurley, the Society, delivered an address en the m fluence of the American Colonization Socie the slave system. He admitted that slaver petual system, derived no sauction from r pediency or Scripture. He concurred wi Hall in the opinion that as a perpetual state as incapable of vindication as the trade while with the same writer he would de sudden revolution, believing that the debt ence of the system long continued, disq subjects for the immediate enjoyment of munities of a citizen. That there we at work which must at a period not rem the system, was the opinion of almost a men-it was certainly his opinion. The tion was, how shall it be abolished? agreed-that slavery would be abolish moral means operating upon and through of the slaveholders. He regarded the ence of the Colonization Society as to complish this object, in the safest an

1. Because it attempts to exert no moral influence, and thus leaves the mi slaveholder to look upon its operations

cies without prejudice. 2. Because it adopts such means for the people of color, as do not excite alarm. prevent the operation of anti-slavery print feelings among slaveholders.

3. Because it invites the calm atte to the circumstances, rights, and wans whole colored population. That the " ence of the Society powerfully favor was perfectly well understood at the So thousand slaves, young, healthy, valuals already sent as freemen to Liberia.

4. Because it removes all excuse for the system on the ground of necessity. going to justify that plea. He only fact that it was urged and had very gre sive influence. Colonization puts an

5. Because it elevates in the most raj way, the people of color. Much more ought to be done for them in this coul no other way could the whole mass be and surely elevated as by the establishmen

effected by emancipation, in the moral an tual elevation of the people of Africa-of gell which, as one great Christian people, we

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND has been of the Latin Language in the New

on the artist takes up his from the shapeless mass, d more or less perfectly a p ourpose to realise. The mor more elevated and noble the of life, soul and dignity, t be imprint, on the latter, of the imprint, on the latter, of the is in education. The na altivated, still buried in dark ing the rudiments of what ne new man, the perfect many after the image of God, ator this ideal ought to be cant to be the constant object of in, all radiant with divinit on it so eagerly, and grasp with and warmth of love, the faithful copy in himself a constraining impulse of a life. Only at this price, i ne a moral and religious at this price, is accorded a holy and more noble that or the inspiration of the spir med off.

le without it true education ontemplation, the concepti genius only? Shall it no need it? Of so many fat y who are called to be the one but superior intel

thanks to God, who

to the knowledge of the nplation of ideal excellen in the reach of all the idea ing to which we are call ose placed by him und his Son, who is the image rightness of his glory, at word, the Light, the Life snys St. John—(and we glory as of the only begotte race and truth,—and of his ived, and grace for grace, his is the ideal that has in avenly seed, which, bei t of man, restores and dev of Life, -as he truly says vine; no more can ye, nat abideth in me, and I in forth much fruit; for wi

intention, will and life, we can be effected with ne regularity, the regeneration ent of all the powers of this union with God in ciple of death that comes vs, and rules,—eating into poisoning, and killing in

MERICAN EDUCATI ne last Quarterly meetin es, to 663 Beneficiarie

ons. Seventy.seven new ed on probation. The between twelve and this Parent Society was call y from its treasury three assistance of beneficiaries England. The Lord itudes of our young men stry of Christ. They ha means to prepare for this latter be denied them, and for more laborers. e churches at the South their young men, the Ch must do it. No young and hopeful picty, in who reach Jesus Christ and hi ented from the gratifica

nt of pecuniary assistan opy, and Christianity forb civil institutions are the stitution is so strong ad and deep, that yo led by those convulsion ed by those convulsions ancient republics in rui destined to decline and etfulness like those of for ng to the conservative in tion. But this influer tion. But this influence f; it needs to be spread, y is the only effective me easing this influence process of our country. It is to decline; the minist of God be broken down a the people; and before ed, the corruption, the a have swept over other their work; leaving not recollection of departed of of impotence of politic from to perpetuate the intent. The Education nest, we want

non to perpetuate the in ment. The Education ms you upon as a patriot supply of pious and into virtue cannot be maintal without this a republic of You are a philanthropist. r fellow-man in his distr in his prosperity. You e scenes of wretchedness are meet the eye in commeet the eye in eo false religion prevail.

ence, and give your prol sacrefices, if thus you in
a the happiness and prosis it that there is more happiness.

is it that there is more surents love, and che length and children supy are such liberal provints of the poor, and to is various forms, as are bapitals, and charitat the endearing relations productive of so much bospitals, and charitable endearing relations of the endearing relations of the page of the endearing relations of the endearing the page of the page

the healing waters ducation Society in ion of suffering hur 6. It presents a magnificent scho

You are a Christian. ow-men, and esteem initely more important y worldly good. What athen, and the deluded at they will inherit eterns THE IDEAL IN EDUCATION.

hen the artist takes up his chisel to chip a block ble and bring some beautiful chef-d'œuvre rom the shapeless mass, he has already conmore or less perfectly a poetic ideal which it is pose to realise. The more distinctly this ideal din his mind, the more exact will be the copy; ore elevated and noble the former,—the more of life, soul and dignity, the more evident will

imprint, on the latter, of real beauty.
it is in education. The natural man, sensual, ivated, still buried in darkness, and hardly exthe rudiments of what it is his vocation to ought to have his eye on the celestial ideal , the perfect man, the man created fier the image of God. In the mind of the or this ideal ought to be clear and definite. It be the constant object of his contemplation all radiant with divinity; his mind should a it so eagerly, and grasp it with such strength and warmth of love, that to show a living thful copy in himself and in others will bening impulse of his nature—the life Only at this price, is it given to man to a moral and religious artist in education; this price, is accorded success in a work aly and more noble than any that genius. he inspiration of the spirit of this world, ever

e ideal of which we speak limited to a few? without it true education is impossible, shall uplation, the conception of it, be reserved Of so many fathers and mothers, so who are called to be the guides of the young, none but superior intellects be able to attain to

thanks to God, who would that all might to the knowledge of the truth and be saved; as given to but few the genius to rise to the plation of ideal excellence in art, he has put the reach of all the ideal of the new man, acg to which we are called to form ourselves placed by him under our care. This ideal is Son, who is the image of the invisible God, ohtness of his glory, and the express image of the incarnation, in the human form, of Word the Light, the Life. 'He dwelt among St. John-(and we have seen his glory, y as of the only begotten of the Father,) full and truth,-and of his fulness have all we and grace for grace.'

is the ideal that has in itself a divine power. enly seed, which, being received into the restores and developes there the prin-Life, -as he truly says: ' I am the true vine, he branches. Abide in me, and I in you. As ch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide ine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. bideth in me, and I in him, the same bringrth much fruit; for without me ye can do

by by the union of mind and heart, thought on, will and life, with Jesus Christ, that he effected with necessary completeness larity, the regeneration of all our tendencies e hand, and on the other, the proper develnt of all the powers of our nature. Whereof death that comes from sin, remains, and nd rules,-enting into the soul like a canker, oning, and killing in the very bud, the fruits

For the Boston Recorder MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

e last Quarterly meeting appropriations we re to 663 Beneficiaries at 106 different Insti-Seventy.seven new Beneficiaries were adprobation. The amount appropriated een twelve and thirteen thousand dollars. rent Society was called upon this Quarter from its treasury three thousand dollars for dance of beneficiaries beyond the bounds of England. The Lord is bringing forward es of our young men at the west to seek the ry of Christ. They have the heart, but not s to prepare for this blessed work. Shall ter he denied them, when there is such a for more laborers. No: this must not be. burches at the South and West cannot susir young men, the Christians of New Engst do it. No young man of promising talhopeful picty, in whose heart is the desire h Jesus Christ and him crucified, must be ted from the gratification of his heart for f pecaniary assistance. Patriotism, philannd Christianity forbid it.

py, and Christianity forbid it.

You are a patriot. You love your country bese it is the abode of freedom and happiness,
civil institutions are the most wise and liberat
t have ever existed. The frame work of its
stitution is so strong, and the foundations so
ad and deep, that you hope it will never be
ved by those convulsions which have buried all
lancient republics in ruins. If this republic is
destined to decline and fall and moulder into
graphics like those of former times, it will be ess like those of former times, it will be be conservative influence of the Christian But this influence will not propagate retulness like those of former times, it will be go to the conservative influence of the Christian floor. But this influence will not propagate f, it needs to be aprend. The Education Sogistic the state of the conservative influence will not propagate f; it needs to be aprend. The Education Sogistic of the state of

and give your property, and make per-fices, if thus you might introduce among nerfices, if thus you might introduce among the happiness and prosperity we enjoy. But it that there is more happiness here? Why eats love, and cherish and educate their is and children support their aged parents? The such liberal provisions made to supply the of the poor, and to relieve human suffering arions forms, as are found in our alushouses spitals, and charitable associations? Why endearing relations of domestic and social ductive of so much happiness? These are gitimate fruits of the Christian religion, wer it is plasted by the Missionary, it diffuses and happiness. It softens the obduracy of gan heart, and causes it to feel for man. It is the habitations of cruelty into the abodes liness and love. But how will the heathen the sufficient in the suff will it be preached to them, unless we send will it be preached to them, unless we send weathers? and if Missionaries be not sent, preachers? and if Missionaries be not sent, ill dry up those perennial streams of wretch-s which issue from every pagan altar, and the healing waters of the sanctuary to flow? Zucation Society in its efforts to meliorate the tion of suffering humanity, is entitled to your eration as a philanthropist, and expects your

You are a Christian. You love the souls of your meney, and esteem their salvation as a thing sitely more important than the attainment of worldly good. What hope have you for the hen, and the deluded followers of Mahomet, they will inherit eternal life? They live in the

indulgence of every evil passion, and in the practice of every crime; ignorant of the God who made them, destitute of that hook from which we derive our richest consolation and our brightest hopes. No God to hear them when they call; no Saviour to whom they can apply for pardon; no Holy Spirit to sanctify their souls and make them meet for heaven; no visions of faith to cheer them in the dying hour; they go down hopeless into the regions of death, and begond all is dark and unknown. What can be done to save these dying millions? Send them that gospel which brings life and immortality to light. But who will go, if Christians do not encourage and support those young men, whose souls are glowing with love to the heathen, and with holy ardor to engage in this work, are saying "Send us." It is disgraceful for the Christian now to be doubting what he shall give, or whether he shall give anything; or to be waiting until a pittance is wrong from him by the importunity of some friend to the cause. It is time for every Christian to come up to this work with a whole soul and a full hand, under the conviction that there will be no end of giving or of doing, or of praying, till the bright sun of millenial glory shall have risen upon our world."

"Oh, there must be a vast increase of holy zeal—of self-sacrificing love—of entarged liberality—of self-sacrificing love—of entarged liberality—of active effort. Parents must give up their pious sons,—young men who love their Saviour, must be sought out and brought forward—every man and every woman who are enlightened, must pray without censing, Thy kingdom come."

Rooms of the American }

Education Society.

CAMBRIDGE DIVINITY SCHOOL. The annual visitation of this Institution took place o

Wednesday last. After prayer by the Rev. Professo Pulfrey, Dissertations were read by members of the Senior Class, as follows:

Class, as follows:

1. On Butler's Argument for the Truth of Religion.
By Mr. Henny A. Walker.

2. On Matthew xiii. 10—17. An Exposition. By Mr.
Linus H. Shaw.

3. On-the Comparative Usefulness of a Studious and an Active Ministry. By Mr. Samuel D. Robbins.

4. On the Question, Wherein consists the Strength of the Evidence for the Divine Origin of Christianity. By Mr. Chandler Robbins.

"Its great objects are to excite a spirit of enlarged Christian benevolence among the students preparing for the Ministry; to enable them to acquire a general knowledge of the most important public charities of the day, such as Societies for Prison Discipline, for the Abolition of Slavery, Missions, Bible Societies, Peace Societies, &c. &c. to make them acquainted with the condition and wants of the different classes of the community; to dicuss questions of importance that have a bearing upon ministerial influence and duty; and in general to create as far as is possible among a body studious young men—practical Philanthropists."

Alse payer by the Rev. Prof. Wave Is, the Revent

After prayer by the Rev. Prof. Ware, Jr., the Report was read, and addresses made by the Rev. Mesers. Sullivan of Keene, Whitman of Waltham, Gannett of Boston, Stetson of Medford, Hill of Worcester, and Norton and Palfrey of Cambridge.

For the Boston Recorder. Who baptised Roger Williams?

The question has often been asked, Who baptised Roger Williams? He was the first Baptist in America, and the administration, this question is not unimportant. The following extract from a History of the Baptist church in Providence furnishes an authentic answer to the ques-

of God to them they called Providence, Mr. Williams and those with him, considered the importance of Gospel union, and were desirous of forming themselves into a Church; but met with considerable obstruction; they were convinced of the nature and design of believer's bap tism by immersion; but, from a variety of circumstances had hitherto been prevented from submission. To obtain a suitable administrator was a matter of consequence; at length, the candidates for communion nominated and appointed Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, to baptize Mr. Williams; and who in return baptised Mr. Holliman, and the other ten."

To the Editor of the Recorder.

To the Editor of the Recorder.

Sin.—Among other Recorder.

Sin.—Among other Recorder.

Sin.—Among other Resolutions adopted by the General Association, noticed in your paper of July 10, is one in favor of the American Colonization Society. The object of this is to inquire how that resolve was adopted,—whether by a large or small majority. It cannot be doubted that in that body of ministers was represented a large proportion of the opinion of this state, and in this day of revolution, and party-forming, it would be interesting and satisfactory, to be informed how prevalent was the sentiment, in the Association, in favor of Colonization. Perhaps you, sir, or some of your correspondents can give the desired information.

An Inquiren.

Northampton, July 15, 1833.

Northampton, July 15, 1833. We have not the means of answering this question

not having been present when the subject referred to was before the Association. From what we know of the views and feelings of ministers generally in this state, we presume the vote was nearly if not quite unanimous. Notwithstanding the opposititon, and partly as a result of it, the prospects of the cause in this state are better now, we are confident, than they have been at any former period. There is more thought and feeling enlisted in its favor.

Will any one have the kindness to tell us who is the nu thor of this hymn? In what publication was it original Such a song should no longer go without a name entitle to the honor of its production.

[Philadelphian. The inquiry relates to the missionary hymn,

" Yes, my native land, I love thee," &c. Mr. S. F. Smith of this city, a member of the Andover Theological Seminary, and Editor of the American Bay tist Magazine, is the author. It was first published in the Christian Watchman some three years ago.

Subscribers to the Boston Recorder,

Who are indebted for one or more years, are parties larly requested to make payment of the amount due, as soon as may be, -- the enlargement of the paper having occasioned expenses which render the collection of outstanding debts very necessary at the present time.

Agents who have received payments are also desired to remit them the first opportunity. July 24, 1833.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

VOUTH'S COMPANION.

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Contents or No. 10.—The Library. Costome of the Tarks, (with an Engraving.)—Obit nary. Anticipation of Heaven.—Natural History. The Mad Bull Deg.—Reigion. What Religion can do. The Sailor Boy.—The Sabbath School. One blessed result of Robert Raikes' Decision.—The Nursery. A Dischedient Boy.—Editorial. The City Crier, (with an Engraving.) The Lost Children.—Miscellamy. A Good Boy Rewarded. A Wicked Cabin Boy. A Lattle Girl in a Grave-Yard. Cherokee Anecdote.—Poetry. Youthful Obligations. The Boy's Last Request.

The Editor of the Youth's Companion receives regularly from London, valuable religious periodicals designed particularly for Youth and Children, from which the most interesting articles are extracted.

ECCLESIASTICAL,

Installed, at Reriis, on Wednesday, 17th Inst., as Paster of the
Evangelical Church and Society, Rev. Micrazz, Bunnery, late
of East Greenwich, R. L.—Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr.
Boardman of West Boyleton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cobb of
Tanaton, from John 6-25; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Redof Kingston, R. L; Charge by Sev. Mr. Emorano of South Reading; Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Boyleton;
Address to the Poople by Rev. Mr. Chickering of Belton; Concluding prayer by Sev. Mr. Rockwood of Westhorough.—Comm.
Ordinated at Exact Phinic (Hamden), Ct., Jan. 10.
E. DELAYAN. Sermon by Tan.

NOTICES.

ARMS, from the Theological Seminary s us Coas from the Theological Seminary e ordination, as Missienaries to the heat arn, will receive ordination, as Missienaries to the heathen, abbath evening neat, at Park-Street Church; and are expect o embark at New-York, in the course of the week, on an exp ng mission to Patagonia in South America.

The Erecutive Committee of the American Doctrinal Tract Society, will meet on the first Tuesday, 6th, of August next, at the Society's Depository, 114 Washington street, Buston. Healtree, July 10, 1833. John Pankers, See'y.

The American School Agent's Society will meet for the eigetion of Officers and the transact in of other bosiness, at the Tuesder's Schmary, Andewer, on Monthly the 2th of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Millo F. Jawett, Rec. Secretary. July 24, 1835.

It being understood that a respectable and well contents co-ored female in this city has voluntered her services to go on it Liberia as a Teacher, (she having before been engaged in teach log) in case the expenses of her passage shall be paid, this is it give notice that any domainone for this object left with Perkins 4 Marvin, 114 Washington street, will be appropriated accordingly J. N. Danforth, Grn. Ag't. Am. Col. Soc.

Domestic.

American Institute of Instruction. The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held at the Representatives' Hall in Boston, on Thursday, the 22d of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and the session will con-

On the first day of the session the choice of officers will take place; the Introductory Address will be a session the choice of officers will be a session to the choice of the session to the choice of officers will be a session to the choice of the session to th

On the first only of the session the choice of officers will take place; the Introductory Address will he delivered by WM. SULLIVAN of Boston; and a lecture on "the Education and Qualifications of Teachers," by S.R. HALL, of Andover, Mass. A public discussion will then be held on "the relative importance of the developement of the faculties and the acquisition of knowledge as objects of Elementary Education." ties and the acquisition of knowledge as objects of Lementary Education."
On Friday, lectures will be delivered "on Emulation as a motive to exertion in Schools," by Rev. Leon and Withington, of Newbury, Mass., "on Primary Education," by Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, of Bradford, Mass., and "on Mental Philosophy applied to Instruction," by A. A. Baker, of Andover, Mass. :—and a discussion will take place on the importance of Phrenology to a teacher.

to a teacher.

On Saturday, lectures will be delivered on "the bes

2. On Matthew xiii. 10—17. An Exposition. By Mr. Linus H. Shaw.
3. On the Comparative Usefulness of a Stadious and an Active Ministry. By Mr. Samuel D. Robbins.
4. On the Question, Wherein consists the Strength of the Evidence for the Divine Origin of Christianity. By Mr. Chandler Robbins.
5. On the Character of Locke as an Interpreter of Scripture. By Mr. Albert C. Patterson.
6. On the Claims of the Young upon the Christian Minister. By Mr. Samuel May.
7. On the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By Mr. Theorem. By Mr. Samuel May.
8. On the Book of Jonab. By Mr. Samuel A. Dr. Yers.
9. On the Character and Writings of Robert Hall. By Mr. James F. Clarke.
10. On Dangers attending the Study of Polemical Divinity. By Mr. William H. Channing.
11. On the Importance of the Study of Hebrew. By Mr. William Andrews.
12. On the Indunce of Character upon a Minister's Usefulness. By Mr. William E. Abbot.
12. On the Indunce of Character upon a Minister's Usefulness. By Mr. William E. Abbot.
13. On Deader T. In the afternoon the second public anniversary of the Philanthropic Society of the Divinity School, was celebrated. The objects of this Society are thus described in the Register:

12. On the Indunce of Character upon a Minister's Usefulness. By Mr. William E. Abbot.
13. On the Objects of this Society are thus described in the Register:

14. The objects of the Society are thus described in the Register:

15. On the Importance of the Study of Polemical Divinity. By Mr. William E. Abbot.
16. On The Character upon a Minister's Clerkelan, of Boacon, and on "the best modes of teaching Mr. William Andrews.

18. On the Character and Writings of Robert Hall. By Mr. William Andrews.

19. On the Importance of Annual Physiology, by Wr. C. Woodbern College, Maine; on "the Importance of Annual Physiology, Mr. William Andrews.

19. On the Induced William E. Abbot.
19. On the Induced William E. Abbot.
20. On The Classical Instruction, by Dr. Jenathrouh College, Hanover, N. H.; and "on the danger of unsafe of well-well-well-well-well-well

A lecture will be delivered, at such time as may be found most convenient, on the "new mode of teaching music, compared with the old," by Lowell Mason, professor in the Boston Academy of Music.

The following subjects for discussion have also been selected by the Pirectors, and may be called up, at any time during the session not otherwise occupied; viz.

The proper combination of oral and exporimental instruction and lessons from text-books, and the advantages that have been experienced from the different modes in use:

es that have been experienced from the different modes use;
The expediency of awarding medals;
The introduction of manual labor schools; and
The practicability of having a board of literary gentlemen, not members of the school committee, to conduct exminations in schools.

Such are the preparations made for this meeting of the satisfies.

stitute. The panic which prevailed last year in relation to the cholera prevented many persons who otherwise would

cholera prevented many persons who otherwise would the the technical prevented many persons who otherwise would the technical prevented from the technical prevented to be greater than common, from the disappointment of last year.

The causes which led to the formation of the Institute,—the necessity of advancing the profession of the teacher, by introducing a higher standard and requiring a more complete preparation among its members, and by rendering apparent to the community the great value of thoroughly educated teachers,—the desirableness of giving teachers an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other, and freely communicating new views and modes of instruction as they are introduced,—the advantages of a liberal discussion of various systems, and the accumulation of facts from numerous independent observers, and the thence consequent improvement in the objects, the course and the means of instruction, and in the qualifications, character and activity of teachers,—those causes still exist. They act and will continue to act, with unabated energy. Much has certainly been done towards accomplishing the objects of the Institute. The Society itself has unquestionably done much. The necessity of full preparation for the business of teaching is every day more apparent and more generally acknowledged. Young men of talents are looking forward, to it, with predicction, as their profession. Departments for the special preparation of teachers are contemplated in several colleges, and in some already established.

The advantage and satisfaction of mutual acquaintance and more generally acknowledged. Young men of talents are looking forward, to it, with predicction, as their profession. Departments for the special preparation of teachers are contemplated in several colleges, and in some already established.

The advantage and satisfaction of mutual acquaintance and the several colleges and in some already established.

The advantage and several colleges, and in some already established.

The advantage and several

cating the sympathy of common wants and common pur-

To all interested in education, especially to members of school committees, and to those already entered or about to enter into the work of instruction, the meeting of the Institute presents an occasion which ought not, without argent necessity, to be neglected.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

C. Durgin, Recording Secretary.

properly accommodated; twenty four of whom are foreigners, chiefly Irish, and nine are natives of other states. Thirty belong to Worcester country, twenty six, were brought from Boston, eighteen from the county of Essex, eleven from Middlesex, seven from Norfolk, three from Hampden, three from Bristol, two from seach of the counties of Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire, and one each Plymouth and Barnstable. Dukes and Nantscket conties should be the same common hear furnished none. The institution was first opened it January last; during that month eight patients were received; in February, nineteen; Im March thirty-one, in Abril, twenty seven, &c. One has died, Patrick Mulloy, who had been thirty years in Concord goal; one has eloped, the notorions Trask, of whose present abode nothing certain has been ascertained; two have been discharged eight. The character of most of the cases may be judged from the fact, that previous to their committenent to the Hospital, nine had been in confinement twenty years and upwards, sucenty-one fourteen years and upwards, and thirty, seven years and upwards. Most of these mus be considered as beyond all hope of recovery.

There are two resident physicians in the Hospital,

There are two resident physicians in the Hospital, namely the Superintendent, and a "House Physician and Apotheerr," both of whom are employed in attending the patients during the greater part of the day.

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL .- In the year 1825, a sum Public Latin School.—In the year 1825, a sum of money to the amount of \$1050 was given to the city, the interest of which should be annually "expended in prizes for the best performances in prose and poetry in the Latin and Greek inaguages, and in such other rewards for excellence as might be thought best calculated to stimulate the pupils to exertion and to keep alive a spirit of emulation and literaly ardor throughout the various departments of the Latin Echool."

Prizes swarded July 20, 1833.—For the best Latin Poems in lexameter verse, to Charles H. A. Dall and Edward A. Washburn.

For the best Latin Poem in alternate bexameter and pentameter verse, to Francis S. Williams.

to the loss and Form in attornate becameter and pentameter views, to Francis S. Williams.

For the lost Grock Essay, to Henry Williams, Jr.

For the lost English Essay, to Charles Hayward, Jr.

For the lost English Essay, to Charles Hayward, Jr.

For the lost poetical translation of Ovid's Deluge, to Edward E. Hale.

For the lost specimen of Penmanship, to Henry Williams, Jr.

For the best translation of the Life of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, to John A Capen and Roswell B. Streeter. For industry and good conduct, to Samuel L. Abbot, Jr. Amos Smith, Thomas Dawes, Benjamin W. Whitney, James Barnard, Fiancis L. Capen, Elijah R. Mears, George T. Blake, James H. Gray, John B. Lincoln, Thomas R. Pynchen, William O. Edmands, Edward Capen, William Buroughs.

Memoir of Roger Williams.—We are much pleased in being able to announce, that the Life of Roger Williams been some time delayed by his ill health, is now so far completed as to be very soon pat to press. It will be gratifying to the pullie to know, that every facility has been enjoyed by his able biographer in the collection of materials, to do ample justice to his memory. From England and Wales, as well as from some distinguished individuals in this city, who had portions of his valuable and interesting correspondence,—but especially from the collections which the Professor has been enabled to make in Providence, there is reason to believe that something like adequate justice may at length be rendered to the character of this distinguished advocate of religious freedom.

[Watchman.]

PORTRY.—An elegant volume of Poems by Grenville Mellen is about to be published by Lilly, Wait &. Co.—being the Martyr's Triumph, Buried Valley, and numerous minor pieces. The two we have named will be found, we think, to possess a character exceedingly interesting to the public and equally creditable to the accomplished author. Both are founded on fact; the latter upon the memorable avalanche in the Notch of the White Hills, which occurred a few years since. Mr. M. having passed several months in that vicinity, has made himself perfect master of both the history and scenery of that singular spot, and has wrought them into a story of thrilling interest.

[Mercantile Journal.

COLONIZATION DEBATE.—The great Colonization and Abolition Debate at Pertland, after occupying the citizens of that place for seven successive evenings, terminated on Friday evening, at 10 o'clock, with the adoption of measures for forming a Colonization Society. Over two hundred of the audience gave in their names on the spot, many of them as life-members. The organization will be completed on Wednesday next, and measures have been taken to obtain signatures meanwhile.—The discussion is believed to have multiplied the friends of the Society more twenty fold. It was conducted in a gentlemanly manner, and every fair opportunity given to the opposition. Gen. Fessenden mode a speech of three hours on Thursday COLONIZATION DEBATE.—The great Colonization

CHOLERA IN KENTUCKY .- Rev. Dr. Blackborn who has been travelling extensively in Kentucky as Agent of the State Temperance Society, writes as follows to the

the State Temperance Society, writes as follows to the Editer of the Cincinnati Journal:

Having returned from a tour in the South of the state, where in less than a month, I preached thirty-nine times, formed some Temperance Societies, arranged in general order many others, and added more than five hundred to the lists, I would continue to sketch a few statistic facts, but for the present, I feel it more important to apprize you of a circumstance which seems to portend a deadly attack on the temperance cause. I very much fear it is destined to call around the bloody path of the cholera, many weeping widows, and bereaved and fatherless orphans. It is the dangerous prescription of brandy, either as a preventive or a care for this fatal plague. Since the prescription has been more brandy drank, more drunkards encouraged, more temperance members seduced, and more ample ground laid for the ravages of the cholera, than had been for twelve months preceding. No public document has ever been received in this state, with greater appleause, than this prescription. It changed the drunkard's countenance, haggard with the dread of the cholera, into the smile of hope, and turned him like a beast again to the bar room, though he had often to walk amongst his dead companions. One in this neighborhood, was so antious to use the Doctor's prescription freely, that it hid him up in the corner of his cabin, on a bundle of old rags, and kept him so safe, that he was insensible to the grouns of his wife, dying in the agonies of the cholera, or his own Editor of the Cincinnati Journal: him up in the corner of his cabin, on a bundle of old rag, and kept him so safe, that he was insensible to the groans of his wife, dying in the agonies of the cholera, or his own danger, while one of his drunken companions laid a corpse, stretched in his yard. His medicine, however, operated sufficiently by the following day, to send his soul to the bar of God. It is now pretty clearly understood, that regions of distillation and places of drinking, invite the cholera. On the N. W. side of Bourbon county, in this state, in my inquiries last winter, I found in a district of not more fann seven miles long, and two miles wide, thirty distilers; one made 500 barrels per annum; some 300, and some 250, &c. The amount made in that district, was shout 4000 barrels per annum. It was in one of these sall-houses the cholera first broke out, and raged until it had nearly killed every drunkard around it, and then aprea, out into the country. One of the drunkards was found lying dead on the wood pile near the still-house.

Institute presents an occasion which ought not, without a ugent necessity, is be neglected.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Boston, July 19, 1833.

Boston, July 19, 1833.

Boston, July 19, 1833.

LITTER ROW, June 26.—The flood which has deluged all the bettoms of the Arkansas for two or three propose of improving the condition of our colored population, by instructing them in morals, literature, and the mechanic arts. The Board of Directors embraces both colored persons and benevoleant whites. The design of the lowing details of their plan, which we copy from an address of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors to the public. One of the first objects of the Directors will be seen on personal to the control of the purpose an beasand deliars.

"This society will aim to accomplial the following objects."—The society will aim to accomplial the following objects.—The visit servery family in the ward, and unke regarder of the Committee of the Architecture of the control of the c

DETENTION OF LETTERS.—The Thomaston Republican mentions a recent trial before the Supreme Court of Maine, of a case, where the plaintiff claimed damages against the defendant, a postmaster for the alleged detention of a letter by one of his clerks. It was held by the Court, that if a letter arriving at any office for an individual, is withkeld from him when he applies for it, he may maintain an action on the case against the Postmaster for the damage sustained in consequence of such omission. In this case the plaintiff recovered \$530.

Miscellancous Items

Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in this city on Saturday

The Treasurer of the Colonization Society has received a letter of credit for one hundred poends sterling, from Glasgow, and fifteen pounds nineteen shillings, being the amount of collections in Perth.—These remittances are the fruits of Elliot Cresson's exertions in behalf of the society, in the retire of the society,

in those cities.

Letters have been received from the Rev. Mr. Cox, the Methodist Missionary at Liberia, dated May 18th. He had been severely sick of the fever but was fast recovering. The health of the colony was improving.

At a meeting in Richmond, Va. a few days since, for aiding in establishing Sunday Schools in the Southern States, after several addresses, a subscription was made amounting to \$2500. inconting to \$2500.

The procession of Sunday school children, in Richmosd on the 4th inst. was headed by the venerable Chief Jus-

en me atn met was needed by the venerable Chief Justice Marshal.

Eleven individuals have been Governors of Massachusetts since the adoption of the Constitution in 1730, of whom the present incumbent is the only one now living. New Hampshire has had twelve Governors since 1792, nine of whom are still living.

The Monmouth (N. J.) Enquirer, says; "Some fifty years ago, a poor Irishman emigrated to this country, and settled in the country of Middlesex, in this state, in a little shantee, to which were attached some half-dozen acres of light land; whilst located there he became the father of several chidren, and among the rest of the present John M'Lean, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

In Russia, Herkimer Co. N. Y. on the 1st inst. there was a severe hail storm; some of the hail-stones measured 7.3-4 inches round, and others 5, 6 and 7, nearly all of which were flattened considerably. Many of them had a quastity of air enclosed in the centre, and the surrounding ice was very transparent. Persons who tasted them stated that they savored strongly of camphor. Whole fields of grain were prostrated by the storm; the fruit was seriously injured, and much glass was broken.

was seriously injured, and much glass was broken.

In many parts of this country, chickens and, other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of cholers. A gentlemen of our acquaintance administered spirits of camphor to several chickens, which were appartently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered." [Frankfort, (Ky.) paper. 111,577 tons of coal have been shipped this season from the neighborhood of Pottaville, Pa.

The Louisville Focus of the 24th ult. mentions that ther were then lying at the wharves of that city no less that hirty-five steam-boats, of an aggregate tonnage of a least 8000 tons.

The board of Commissioners of the Girard estate had The board of Commissioners of the Girard estate had before them yesterday a statement of accounts, the aggregate of which was \$6,313,164 43. [Phil. Gaz. There was a large fire at librica, N. Y. last week. It commenced in Cavuga street, one door north of the corner of Owego, about 11 o'clock at night; and extended rapidly along Cayuga street, to the corner of Seneca, and along Owego consuming all the buildings on that side of the block—to the three brick stores on the corner of Tioga streets.

streets.

It is stated that while Sully was painting the portrait of Black Hawk, the son of that chief sat by his father and watched every stroke of the artist's pencil. When the portrait was completed he placed it by his father—compared every feature and wrinkle, and in a burst of enthusiasm in his own language, "The man is a magician!

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 2d inst. says.—'' The interments during the month of June, within the corporate limits of the city (including subjects from the parish of Jefferson.) were 1,061—859 at the Catholic cemetry, and 202 at the Proportion.

The last Portsmouth (Ohio) Courier contains the par-The last Portsmouth (Ohio) Courier contains the particulars of a very afficing circumstance which recently occurred in Pike County. A father and son went into the woods with their guns in search of game, and separating to some distance, the son saw a fawn, at which he fired. The ball passed through the fawn and entered his father's side, who felt and expired in a few minutes. The son staid with the father until life was extinct when he went for assistance.

life was extinct when he went for assistance.

The rumor of the death of Edward D. White, of the House of Representatives, was not only prematue, but happily, altogether unfounded. A letter from Donaldson-ville, Lou., says:—"'You will hear with pleasure that White has recovered from his wounds."

Peter C. Good, a schoolmaster in New York, convicted of an aggravated assault upon one of his scholars, a girl 16 years of age, by inflicting upon her many severe blows with a rattan, was sentenced to day a fine of fifty doilars.

Tinsley Padgett has been sentenced at Lynchburgh,

Tineley Padgett has been sentenced at Lynchburgh, Va. to pay \$1300 for the seduction of the daughter of Mr. Benj. A. Phillips, under a promise of marriage. This sum he declared his inability to pay.

A student of Washington College, Ct. Mr. Patrick Henry Dent, about 17 years of age, on Tuesday last fell from a cherry tree in the neighborhood of the College, and sustained so much injury that he died on the following. Thursday. The height from which he fell was 17 1-2 feet. He was from Port Deposit, Md.

At Graphy (S. C. 2 the preclamation of Goy, Hayne

At Graphy (S. C.) the proclamation of Gov. Havne was read in the place of the Declaration of Independence

Marriages

In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Malcom, Mr. lool Rect, to Miss Agnes B. M'Intire.
Mr. James Hines to Eitzabath Baldou-Mr. Frederick Jutien, o Miss Naucy Campbell-Mr. Thomas Scott, to Miss Sarah floney-Mr. Alexander Mr. Donald, to Mrs. High Jame Sophia

Honey-Mr. Alexander Mc Donald, to area Duga - Alexander Mc Donald, to area Duga - At Philadelphia, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Church, in that city, to Miss Suann Wilson, daughter of Thomas Michaell, Esq. At Savannah, Hon. John M'Pherson Berrien, to Eliza Cecil, cidest daughter of Col. James Hunter, all of that city.

Deaths.

In this city, Mrs. Sally Liscoin, 48—Mr. Thomas B. Brighnm, only son of Mr. Tilly Brighnm, 28—Mrs. Hannah Smith, widow of the late Dr. Godfrey Smith, of Newburyport, 95.

In South Boston, the talls of July, Mr. William Davis, 44.

In Charlestown, on Thursday last, Miss Deborah Sampson. In Pittsford, Vt. Rev. Nathan Dans, Toliotic, consert of Mr. New Greek, 24th June Mrs.

New House, 24th June Mrs.

New Greek, 24th

have been communicated by a dog in a rabid state, licking a slight create. A. Francie G. Yancay, Esq, senior editor of the Intelligencer. In Alton, lilinois, June 10, of cholera, in less than 6 hours, Dr. Samuel Sgrett, formerly of Ashby, Mass. He went to that place to become acquainted with the symptoms and treatment of cholera.

BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

I INCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. 20 Washington street, keep L4 constantly on hand and for sole at the lowest prices, wholesale and cetait, a large assortment of Bibles of all time and prices. Houselfers, countries to the constant of the constant he purchased in the city, to booksellers, teachers, and purchased in the city, to booksellers, teachers, and purchased in the city, to booksellers, teachers, and purchased choice.

The production of the control of th

N. 8. School Gammittees and teacher larninged with cooses for examinating graduitously.

NOTICE.

THE Weymouth and Braintee Academy has now been open to receive achoises of both extra fit swerzed years past, under the instruction of a receiver only. This issuitation is located in a pleasant and healthy village, near the landing, and at the head of the tide of Weymouth Ford River, twelve units only south from Boxton. The mean number of scholars who have attended both degarriment has been about fifty, except the waiter term, in which, last winter, the number was forty. The tuttion in all cases for the term of eleven weaks has been Fire Hollars. The Trustees have now come to the determination to rout help hullings or one of several conse. Whose object it is to make interaction a persuaness business. The branches taught is this institution are French, Latin, Greek, the Regish, banches taught in our most approved schools and mathematics.

The premount receptives will continue her services one term of eleven weeks from about the middle of September usat. The understand respectality invite these gentlemen, who, may feel diagoned to take charge of the Institution to make proposals to atthe or the Subernibers on or before the Subernibers on or before the Subernibers on or before gentlemen, who, may feel diagoned to take charge of the Institution to make proposals to atthe of the Subernibers on or before

NEW BOOKS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY, containing the Doctrines, Duties, Admonitions, and Consolutions of the Christian Religion. By John Barns, M. D. F. B. S. Thoughts on the Training of the Training of the Christian of Professions, Literature, Manners, and Emigration, in the United States and Canada, made during a residence there in 1822—by the Rev. Isaas Faller.

Historica a she

A Lecture beam and the control of th

Emerson's Biblical Outlines for S. Schools.

Published by Coloran street, Boston,—
street, Boston,—
DNS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT; being a part of a
DNS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT; being a part of a utilite: containing a General View of Scripture Histo-ness and Duties, including also a Sketch of the History cets the Old and New Testament: for the use of Indi-anilities and Schools, especially Sabbath Schools. By Increased, Author of the Evangelical Primer. Price \$2 a

Tr This Outline contains about half of the Author's Union

A French and English Dictionary,

Atkinson's Casket; or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment. Vith a fine steel plate of the latest fishions and several wood

theerful, see to appropriate Common Schools.

Aldine Edition of the British Poets, in Monthly vols. uniform edition, with the Waverly Novels, Edgeworth and Byron's Works.

Murphy's Treatise on the Art of Weaving, with calculations and tables for the use of manufacturers, illustrated by 15 Engravings, containing nearly 250 figures, 5vo—just received, by LILLY, July 24.

ENGLISH BOOKS. INCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. No. 59, Washington streets
A have just received and offer for sale the following at low prices.

MACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES, a new edition, to which
is prefixed an account of the life of the nuthor, by James Mack
night, D. D. author of a harmony of the Gospels, &c. 1 vol. royal

citavo.

MEMOIR OF ROBERT HALL, A. M. by Dr. Gregory; with MEMOIR OF ROBERT HALL, A. M. by Dr. Gregory; with Memoir of the management of the protection of the management of the protection of the management of t THE CONNECTION OF CHRISTIANITY WITH HUMAN BAPPINESS, being the substance of the Boyle Lectures for the cear 1821, by the Rev. William Harness, A. M. of Christ Col-ege, Cambridge, in two vois. 12mo.
BARR'S SCRIPTURE STUDENT'S ASSISTANT, being a complete Index, and concise Dictionary of the Holy Bible, by comblete Index, and concise Dictionary of use Holy Bible, by he Rev. John Barr, third ellition, revised and correction. THE HBLE ATLAS, or Sucred Geography, delineated in a complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the best author-ties, and engraved, by Richard Valmer. A GUIDE TO THE READING OF THE BIBLE, by Wm. Carpenter.

SELECTIONS from the Works of Archbishop Leighton, to
which is prefixed a brief sketch of his life, by the Rev. W. Wilson, D. D.; a new edition, revised, with a portrait. July 24.

THE NEW VILLAGE HARMONY; A musical manual for Sabbath Schools; containing old and new Sacred Turks, harmonized in an essay, in two and three parts; and adapted also for the use of small choirs and conference meetings. Arranged and composed by Ch. Zeuner, Organist at Park street Church, and to the Handel and Haydon Society. This week published and for sale by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. No. 39 Washington street.

ILLY, WAIT & CO. No. 121 Washington street, have for sale—
CLARK'S NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE DRAWING BOOK, on an improved plan, containing directions for sketching from nature, and the application of perspective; progressive tessons in drawing, from the tinted sketch to the finished subject; and examples of the introduction of figures, architectural uniffects, particular effects, &c. as connected with landscape scenery, illustrated by 55 mounted views contained in a box roy.

--- The views mounted on drawing-paper, and enclosed in

The views mounted on drawing-paper, and enclosed in a perfolio.

I AMILTONIAN AND JACOTOT SYSTEMS, united and improved by the conversational method of S. B.

The First Six Books of Telemque, arranged for students commencing the French language, with an analytical translation in mencing the French language, with an analytical translation in the state of according to the best French anthonic with a state of the state of the test of the state of

on the same plan as the above, by S. B.—Fronn.

Ration.

Scelta di Novelle Morali di Francesco Soave—new edition.

Scelta di Novelle Morali di Prancesco Soave—new edition.

With interlineal translation, adapted to the Hamiltonian System.

—cloth.

Latin.

The Four Ornions of Cierco against Cataline, with an interlineal translation and notes, adapted to the Hamiltonian System, by J. W. Underwood, cloth.

Celsus de Medicine, with literal and interlineal translation, adapted to the Hamiltonian System, by J. W. Underwood, 3 vois, cloth.

Celsis, by J. W. Underwood.

Greek.

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, containing the original Greek, with an interlineal and literal translation, followed by a free version and notes, by J. W. Underwood, 12mo. cloth.

D'ISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE, 2d series, 8 vols. 8 vo. cloth.

Practical Religious Magazine.

WILLIAM PEIRCE, [late firm of Peirce & Parker,] No. 9
Corabill, Boston, proposes to publish by subscription
A Periodical Work, to be entitled The Practical Religious Magasine. Gorham D. Abbott, Editor.
The first number of the above work will be published about ternam D. Abbott, Editor, the first number of the above work will be published above model for the above work will be published above a rate to be jointly engaged in conducting it; the formal exponsible Editor.

norr are to be jointly engaged in conducting it; the former is the responsible Editor.

The object of the work will be the direct promotion of practical and intelligent picty, with apecial reference to the circumstances of common life. The religious publications now in circulations are devoted to Theological discussion, and religious intelligence, and are adapted in their form and character to he intellectual and educated classes of society. This Magazine has, and the second of the control of the

Eviews of such religious books, as are calculated to eir-

he come accidental circumstance, and had his leg broken in a shocking mainner.

In Kent County, Del. of hydrophobia, Anne, daughter of Bobsert Mitchell, 16th year. The virus in this case is supposed to have communicated by a dog in a rabid state, licking a life three communicated by a dog in a rabid state, licking a life Petershurz, Va. Francis G. Yancsy, Eaq, senior editor of the Intelligenter.

In Atlon, Hinnis, June 19, of cholera, in less than 6 hours, Dr. Samuel Barrett, formerly of Ashby, Mass. He went to that place to become acquainted with the symptoms and treatment of cholera.

BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

EIBLE WAREHOUSE.

reciprocal duties of parants and children. The conductors of the Magnise intend that this subject shall occupy a prominent place.

8. Information in regard to the great henceolent enterprises, and of the Religious and perhaps. Histories for situations of control of the Principles on which they are country but more historical or statistical accounta; but such extended the strength of the principles on which they are countries.

6. Correspondence of Christian travellers in this and in other countries.

7. Correspondence of Christian travellers in this and in other countries.

8. In Correspondence of Christian travellers in this and in other countries.

8. In Correspondence of Christian travellers in this and in other countries.

8. In Correspondence of Christian family. These are not to be given be neverment, and events, in civil communities, as may be interesting to a Christian family. These are not to be given be neverment, and events, in civil communities, and with contain \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and the world; and to such movements, and events, in civil communities, and with contain \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pages to the price with the work will be issued on the 15th day of each month, and will contain \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pages royal 120.0, (as large as an 800.0 page, making an annual volume of 570 pages. It will be well printed, on a fair type and good paper.

9. The price will be two Dickland and priver Caype per, volume, pagnific in ordering an annual volume of 570 pages. It will be printed on the cover, and show developed an average of these or individuals wishing to receive it by mail, may forward their numes to the Publisher at Boston, excompanied with the smount of the subscription. The money can saily be sent by mail, in which case 30 cents will be credited on the succeeding \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to in, which case 30 cents will be credited on the succeeding \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to in, which case 30 cents will be credited on the succeeding \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to in.

WILLIAM P. M'KAY,

William F. Market airest,
Getween Congress and Devoushire streets.)

**XEGERS, Cheeks and Music Boxes, carefully repaired and
warranted, on the most reasonable terms.

He has for sale, warranted watches, from \$12 to \$25 each.

Eight day Gilt and Mahogany Timepieces—together with an assortment of articles usually kept in his line. eptf. July \$4.

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Excuse for percentecessity. He was the only mentioned over great and or a party an end to it. puts an end to a most rapid and Much more certs this country is also mass he so ce establishment of

of Africa—a seise

POETRY.

A Mother's First Thoughts. "A Mother's First Thoughts," by the suther of "Faith's Telescope,"—has just been published in a seat little wolume, by Key and Biddie, Philadophis. It consists of twenty-nine Meditations, each followed by a prayer and appropriate stanzas, of

Man only, views returning Spring, With frequent blossoms dock the trees, While he himself a helpless thing Is dandled on a parent's knees.

Man only (sovereign though he be, By heaven's deputed rule below) Successive summer's fruits may see, Ere his own life her summer know

And why does Providence prolong The hours of feebleness and care? Is there no cause! when thus is gained
Time for tuition and control:
Is there no cause, if then he is

there no cause, if thus be trained For heavenly bliss, the human soul? Where instinct guides, suffic

But Reason's children, nobler made, A culture more laborious need, And claim a Parent's fostering aid, For higher purpose, richer meed.

pever ye do, do all to the glory of God."
1st. Commitmans 40. 31.

Oh! how it dignifies this scene,
Of still recurring petty things,
Exalts our life, and o'er the mean
The broidered robe of beauty flings Oh! how it reconciles the soul
To tedious, homely, humbling, tasks,
When as our days appointed roll, When as our days appointed roll, Their due improvement conscience asks

'Tis this which forms the jewell'd chain
By which immortals measure time,
Not by its seconds, but the gain
Of fitness for celestial clime. To look on life as Glory's porch, And as the toilsome steps we mount, Lifting aloft Faith's brightening torch, Our cares minute as lessons count;—

'Tis this which makes the meanest shine in heavenly estimation great, The coarsest duties can refine, And sooth the most ungenial state. Nor only this: but, if ordained
By prescience wise, this world's career,
What high results may be enchuined
Upon each small demestic sphere.

Could Levi's daughter e'er have thought,
As patiently her fingers plied,
To weave that ark, which dearly fraught,
She placed upon the river's side;—

Could she have thought its slender frame Involved the fate of nations vast, Or that its helpless inmate's name Should soon eclipse all heroes past!

who are able to pay it; nor from the intelligent and prudent, who: will be able to retrieve the loss. Such persons are not adventurers in a lottery. But it is levied upon the poor, the ignorant, the credulous, and the desperate. They are the persons who buy lottery tickets.

lous, and the desperate. They are the persons who buy lottery tickets.

Men are justly jealous of every distinction that does not arise from personal merit,—from the virtue, industry, or teleats, of the person who enjoys them. But a lottery confounds all these distinctions. Establish a lottery, and you will have emissaries in every part of the country, receiving the pittance of the poor and the ignorant, that the whole collected stream may be poured into the lap of one, and that one perhaps the least worthy of all who had adventured in the scheme. Many are made poorer, that one may become rich. This is hostile to the spirit of our institutions—it is immoral, anti-social, and fundamentally wrong.

Lotteries in Massachusetts.

made poorer, that one may institutions—is morel, anti-social, and fundamentally wrong.

Lotteries in Massachuselts.

A ticket, not long since, was presented to a broker in Boston, who said it was entitled to a prize of \$2, and accordingly paid to the holder of it that sun, 15 per cent. less and took the ticket. It was afterwards ascertained that the ticket was actually entitled to a prize of \$200. The broker was again applied to, but he denied ever selling, or ever having seen, any such ticket.

Is regard to the fact of lotteries having been made in the city of Boston, there can be little doubt. Besides the circulation of schemes, heaving upon their faces marks of being spurious, we have this fact among others. An individual told us, within a faw days, that having occasion to call at a lottery office, to ascertain what a ticket had drawn, he was answered by the broker that he could not inform him, but if he would call in, at a certain other office, he could ascertain, "for the lottery was made in the plague may be imported,"

"We suppose that the plague may be imported,"

"We suppose that the plague may be imported,"

To ascertain the precise amount of lottery transactions, that take place within a given time in this country, is obviously impracticable, by any means that can be supposed to be in our possession. In regard to this Commonwealth, it is altogether an illicit trade, consequently we have no public data on which to found a calculation. But from information obtained incidentally, during an official investigation by a public notary, it cannot be doubted that the yearly traffic in lottery tickets in the city of Boston alone, amounts to more than a million of dollars. Assuming this sum to be the exact amount, and granting that all the tickets sold are genuine, if we allow 25 per cent. us the brokers' commission, it shows that this business yields to the ticket-sellers a profit of \$250,000 to be divided among them yearly. The number of ticket-sellers in Boston is probably about fifty; if this be correct, this sum of \$250,000 will give to each an income of \$5000 per annum. From observation and other good authority, we are persuaded, that a number of itinerant venders daily traverse the city in every direction—visiting taverns, bar-rooms, cellars, and other places of resort—and not unfrequently, places of business, and domestic abodes. Indeed we are informed, that this business is so systematically arranged, that the city is divided-into distrets, and one or more persons appointed to each district, to board vessels on their arrival, visit places above

informed, that this business is so systematically arranged, that the city is divided-into districts, and one or more persons appointed to each district, to board vessels on their arrival, visit places above referred to, and otherwise vend these precursors of misery and ruin.

We have one scheme in our possession that demands particular attention. The scheme purports to be in the "Consolidated Grand State Lottent". "Extra Class, No. 1, for 1831—E. & B. A. Clark, (of Boston.) managers. The advertisement annexed to the scheme, contains the following declaration: "C?" "This Lottery will be determined by the drawing of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottent, Class No. 2 for 1831, which takes place at Richmond, on Friday, Feb. 11, 1831." The tickets in this scheme are advertised at \$1 each, the scheme price of which is only 70 cents—showing an addition, for the benefit of the venders, of more than 42-1-2 per cent. exclusive of the 15 per cent. deduction for prices. We may here be permitted to ask, if this lottery was not a fictitious one—made up by Messrs. Clark, without any Legislature of the "Grand State?") and in defiance of the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

* See report of a committee of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on lotteries, February, 1833.

MR. SULLIVAN ON THE PLEDGE.

In the official account of the late proceedings of

travised the fixe of naises was,
Or that it helpless immate's name
Should some elipse all breespears
Yar Tails not alreagy of the reverse past:
Yar Tails

"In what manner do you desire to kill? with the sword?"

"Your petitioners consider the sword as an antiquited way of extinguishing life. There is a savageness about it, and an useless effusion of blood. Wounds are inconvenient, and not always mortal. We wish to do our work with less trouble, and more effectually. Death by the sword is an unjust, and partial system. It affects only those who are drawn up in battle array. It falls entirely upon one sex. According to the theory of Malthus, there are more human beings created than the earth is able to contain. Therefore, it is necessary that a part be cut off, for the safety and subsistence of the whole.—Now as there are full as many seamen in the world as men, some process of diminution ought to be devised, in which they shall bear due proportion. We petition for leave to kill women and children, as well as men. We pray that power may be given us to enter the damestic sanctuary, and to slay by the fire-side, as well as in the battle-field."

"Do you prefer the use of gunpowder to the

and we know that it has produced great effects.—
The cities of the East have been humbled in suckcloth before it, and desolated London, anciently inscribed with the red cross, and "Lord, haw mercy
upon us," the doors of her smitten and almost tenantless dwellings. The past year, too, in the opening graves of our own land, told how fearful was
even the lightest footstep of the destroyer, "walking
in darkness." Famine also has withered whole
nations. They have blighted and fadel away,
"striken through for want of the fruits of the field."
But earth soon renovated herself, and was again
clothed with plenty. The harvest whitqued, and
the grape filled its clusters. The flocks that had
vanished from the fold returned, and the herds
lowed in their stalls. Health and fullnessof bread,
hanished away every trace of weeping asd of wo.
Not only is the dominion of pestilence and famine
transient, but their sway is also restricted. In the
height of their power, they kill only the bady. They
have no authority over the soul. We desire a broader commission. We request liberty to "kill the soul
us reell as the body."

"What tremendous agent do you then seek, before whom the ravages of war, and pestilence, and
famine are forgotten?"

"May it please you to grant our petition for a li-

famine are forgotten?"

"May it please you to grant our petition for a li-cense to sell ardent spirits?"

Hartford, Conn. May 22d, 1833.

Hartford, Conn. May 22d, 1833.

A Tyrolean Peasant Establishmest.—The whole of the land owned by this peasant appeared to me, as nearly as I could judge by paing it, as well as by the eye, to consist of about four acres. One third of the whole, as the propriete informed me, was devoted to the culture of Indias corn; of the remaining two acres and two thirds, about half an acre was in wheat, and another half are in barley; a quarter of an acre in flax; about an acre and little more in grass and wood; and about a quarter of an acre in garden, which contained ephbage, potatoes, sallad, and a few cherry trees. The Indian corn was all required in the establishment; about one half for the family, and the other for winter provision for the cow: the sheaths, &c. were used as they are used in other parts of the Tyrol. Of the wheat, there was a considerable surplus; and this, and the barley, were taken to the Brixen market, where they produced more than sufficient to purchase coffee, sugar, wine, such implements as were wanted from time to time, and such clothing for the family as was needed; and formed a small money stock besides which effer being and led to were wanted from time to time, and such clothing for the family as was needed; and formed a small money stock, besides, which, after being applied to all the purchases beyond what the establishment it-self produced, had amounted than to a considerable purse; but the owner did not tell me the amount; nor would it have been civil to have been more in-In the official account of the late proceedings of the Massachusettss Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, published in this paper two weeks ago, the name of the Hon. William Sullivan stands among those who are said to have opposed the adoption of the pledge. In answer to inquiries from Dr. Stevenson, he states that such was not the case, and that, had he been present when the final vote was taken, he should have voted for the pledge. The mistake was occasioned by the circumstance that Mr. Sullivan assented, on a Committee, to a form of a Constitution in which no pledge was included. He says:

Before the month of May, 1898, I entertained the opinion that the promoters of Temperance would advance their purposes by pledging themselves to abstain from the use of ardent spirits. This opinion was publicly expressed. The objection to the pledge comes from persons so respectable and so intelligent, as to require of one spectable and so intelligent, as to requi

What a small. Church can do when willing.—
A minister in the state of Ohio, in a letter recently received, gives the following account of what a small church is willing and able to do for the cause of Christ.

I send you a draft for twenty-five dollars, as a free-will offering from a small church in this place. This is a little money which they have raised in addition to assisting the Maumee mission to the amount of forty or fifty dollars annually. The church is small consisting of only eleven male members, six of whom are boys and young men who can do but little; yet as a body they wish to do something for the cause of Christ. With the assistance they receive from those out of the church, in addition to raising nearly \$300 for the support of the gospel among themselves; and what they contribute for foreign missions, they have recently raised and pleelged \$400 for the college at IL-d-society. They also make liberal contributions to the Bible Society, Tract Society, &c. [Mis. Her.]

Opter as the motley reflexes of my experience move in long procession of manifold groups before me, the distinguished and world-honored company of Christian mammonists appear to the eye of my imagination as a drove of camels heavily laden, yet all at full speed, and each in the confident expectation of passing through the EVE of THE NEEDLE, without stop or halt, both beasts and baggage. [Coleridge.]

A SPECIES of Christianity which, as far as knowledge and the faculties of those of the faculties of those of the faculties of the several profile to the selection of the several positions and valuable book of reference."

From the Conceits Descrete for July 1, 1853.

This is a volume on a new plan, and well satied to the selection to the bagge and the faculties of the proper procession of the profile of the concerned,—it is a volume on a new plan, and well satied to the selection to the conceined of the concerned.—It is a volume on a new plan, and well satied to the selection to the concerned.—It is a volume on a new plan, and well satie

A SPECIES Of Christianity which, as far as knowledge and the faculties of thought are concerned,—which, as far as the growth and grandeur of the intellectual man is in question—is to be learnt extempore! A Christianity poured in on the Catechumen all and all at once, as from a shower-bath: which, whatever it may be in the heart, yet for the under-standing and reason is from boyhood onward a thing past and perfected! [Coleridge.

Economy.—We have an English proverh that says,

"He that would thrive,
"Must ask his wife;"

it was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. Sie assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rage for the paper makers, &c.—We kept no idle servants, our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea) and I ate it out of a two penny earthen porrenger, with a pewter spoon; but mark how luxury will enter families; and make a progress in spite of principle; being called one morning to breakfast, I found i in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of farce and twenty shillings for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought ier has band deserved a silver spoon and china bowlas well as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate and china in our house, which after wards, in the course of years as our wealth increase, ed, augmented gradually to several hundred sounds. called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been
bought for me without my knowledge by my wife,
and had cost her the enormous sum of three and
twenty shillings for which she had no other excuse
or apology to make, but that she thought icr hushand deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as well
as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate and china in our house, which afterwards, in the course of years as our wealth increased, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds. ed, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value. [Franklin.

when great numbers associate, avowedly under the restraint of a pledge.

Petition to a Legislature for License to sell Spiritons Liquors.

"May it please your honors to grant us permission to kill?"

"In what manner do you desire to kill? with the sword?"

"Your petitioners consider the sword as an antiquited way of extinguishing life. There is a savageness about it, and an useless effusion of blood. Wounds are inconvenient, and not always mortal. We wish to do our work with less trouble and more "That we, the members of this Conference, do pledge our honor as men, and our word as thristians, not only to abandon entirely the use of irdent spirits ourselves, except as a medicine, but also use our influence induce others to do the same." It still be observed that here is the very spirit of the ribdern plettge and the obligation has a more solemnform. This veteran Temperance Agent says is he had built a dwelling houses, several harrys and other buildings. 3 dwelling houses, several barns and other buidings, and reaped forly harvests; without one drop if ardent spirits." Farmers, mechanics, mark wist can be done when a man has a mind to the work. [Albany Telegrah.

PRETTY FARMING.

Dairy.— Most of my butter was sold in Bosten by Colonel Maynard, and brought from 17 to 28 tents per lb. About 350 lbs. the most sold at any one time, brought 34 cents—we will call the whoe 22 cents per lb.

Butter, 3487 lbs. at 22 cents.

ents per lb.
Butter, 3487 lbs. at 22 cents, \$767 8
New Milk Cheese, 1575 lbs. at 9 cts. 141 7
Cheese, 735 lbs. at 4 1-2 cents, \$3501-2
Do. 1526 lbs. at 3 cents, 54 7
Veal, and 4 calves that were raised, 151 4

Total of Dairy,

Beef.—I fatted 9 cows, and one ox that weighed 1005 lbs. One bull, 6 years old, which I raised on skimmed milk, and with his mate, a stag, did most of the ox work on my farm for four years. He had 55 lbs. of rough tallow, and weighed 1209 lbs. The ox, bull, and 9 cows, amounted to \$308 56.—Four even were sold by Col. Fay, at Brighton, to G.

Adams, for 39s cwt. The whole amount for beef was

8603 44

Pork.—I fatted 19 hogs, which I bought of Theodore Smith, that he drove from Columbia county, N. Y. Their average weight, when I bought them, was 86 lbs. I kept them through the winter on English turnips, boiled with a little, and but a little, coru and cob meal put with it. When slaughtered, 14 of the best averaged a fraction over 500 lbs. each, 15 of them were carried to Boston, and sold for 7 1-2 cents. The hogs amounted to

8651 82

ROBINSON'S DICTIONARY OF THE BI-ble for Swanday Sebools.

PUBLISHED and for Ske Doston, A Dictionary for the use of achools and Young Persons by Edward Robinson, Recologistic fease Extraordinary of Sacred Little States of the Swanday Swanday Color Swanday Swanday Color Color

Total of Dairy, Beef and Pork, \$2394 47 1-2
The above is the produce of one year, commencing March 25, 1832, and ending March 25th, 1833.

Samuel Chameerlain.

Westborough, 1833.
[N. E. Farmer.

schools and Young Persons. By Edward Rodinson, D. D. Press of N. Y. Their average weight, when I bought them, N. Y. Their average weight, when I bought them, was 86 lbs. I kept them through the winter on English turnips, boiled with a little, and but a little, corn and cob meal put with it. When slaughtered, 14 of the best averaged a fraction over 500 lbs. each, 15 of them were carried to Boston, and sold for 71-2 cents. The hogs amounted to \$651 82 cents. T ROASTING POTATOES.—A good and easy mode of roasting potatoes, apples or eggs by steam:

Take your potatoes, or whatever you wish to roast, and after washing them clean, wrap them up in a paper two or three times over; when this is done put them in a can of water, and squeeze them until the paper is wet to the potatoe; squeeze them well, and after making a place in the embers, lay then in, and cover them with hot askes, with no coals; after they have lain a proper time, take them out, and the paper will be found to be perfectly dry, and not burnt, and on opening the paper it will be found to be very hot and damp the nearer you go to the potatoe; and the potatoe will be found to be soft and clean, and peel much easier and cleaner than when boiled. An Irish potatoe when boiled loses half its sweetness, but when prepared in this manner it does not lose its sweetness but is better tasted every way. Apples roasted in this way, are not like what they are when baked, black and burnt but have a beautiful brown cast. Eggs prepared in this way are very toothsome, and will cook in less time than when boiling, with good embers.

[Southern Planter.

Oscood Herrico.

* \$119 before Con. to Parent Society.

N. B. At a meeting of the above-named Conference at East Millbury, on the 11th ult. among other resolutions the following was adopted:

"Resolved.—That it is expedient that a regular system of religious charitable effort be adopted by the churches in this connection, so that agents from different societies may not interfere with each other; and that for this purpose the menths of Januards and April to the American Education Society.—May and June to the Home Missionary Society.—July to the American Colonization Society.—Just to the American Colonization Society.—August and September to the A. B. C. F.

March and Agril to the American Education Society, and that agents in behalf of these respective Societies, be encouraged to present their claims only within the periods assigned them respectively."

These arrangements are not designed to affect other local or temporary claims for charity.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberality of the ladies in his Society, in contributing Twenty Dollars, to constitute him a member for life of the Doctrinal Tract Society.

Woburn, July 12th, 1833.

JOSEPH BENNETT. NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP herefore existing between the subscribers, is this day, by mutual concent, dissolved.

W.N. PERRER is authorised to settle all business of the late firm.

W.N. PERRER is.

W.N. PERRER is.

W.N. A. PARKER.

Roston, July 3, 1833.
WM. PERICE will continue the busin

m maning such micering interesting and profitable, will find it a most convenient and valuable book of reference."

From the Connecticut Observer for July 1, 1553.

This is a volume on a new plan, and well suited to the state of the church. All the great permanent objects of benevolest action in our country, at the present day, are brought into view and the relation they seatain to other kindred objects is shown. Though the author is intimately connected with one of these objects, he does not exali it at the expense of the rest. The work is a monument of what is already doing in the church for the cause of Christ, and it sets up way-marks for the future. It will be read with interest by every one who looks with joyful anticipation to the universal reign of Christ on earth. It will be found specially fitted for monthly concerts and similar occasions. The article on Benevolent Agencies—a most important subject—has been prepared with great care, after a correspondence with 'a number of the most judicious and influential clergy me in the country.'

The Edinburgh Encyclopaedia,

ONDUCTED by David Brewster, L.L. D. P. R. S. with the
assistance of gentlemen eminent in Science and Literature.
The first American edition, corrected and improved by the addition of numerous articles relative to the Institutions of the American Continent; its Geography, Biography, Civil and American Continent and the American Continent and Complete and cultive-in 31 numbers, boards. Also, the same bound in its volumes, haif Russia.

For sale at a reduced price, by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & Co. No. 50 Washington street.

Pocket Reference Bible.

Pocket Reference Bible.

THE English Version of the Polyglost Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; with original selections of references to Parallell and Hiostrative passages; and marginal Readings: Together with other valuable additions. The whole designed to Secilitate the acquisition of Seripture knowledge in Bible Classea, Sunday Schools, 4c. Stereotype Edition. Elegantly bound in embossed beather and gitl, with plates, Just received, a supply of the above—and für sale at the Theological and School Book Store of LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. No. 50 Washington street. Church Psalmody, Large Size.

DERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street, have just published, an edition of the Church Psalmody, on a large and beautiful type, for Pulpita and aged people, containing, in addition to the indexes in the smaller sizes, an eninged subsetical lades of Subjects and an Index, of first lines of Stanzas. The three sizes now published, embrace every variety needed for the Pulpit, Pew, or Pocket.

FAMILY LIBRARY, NO. 57,

POPULAR Guide to the Observation of Nature: or Hints and Collections to the stady of Nature; Productions and Appearances, in their connections and relations. By Robert Murdie, Author of the British Naturalist.
FIBLER'S OBSERVATIONS on professions, literature, manters and emigration, in the United States and Canada, made during a residence there in 1932. By Rev. Lanc. Fidler, Missionary of Thornhill, on Yonge street, near York, Upper Canada. distributed in the control of the Prope and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., from printings by various artists. To be completed in six parts, each containing jour places. GALLERY OF THE GRACES, a series of Fortrait illustrations of the most distinguished posts and priots writers as Great British. Engraved under the superintensione of W. & E. Finden, from Parintings distinged expressing for this work, by the most eminent masters. Just received by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 17.

A Map of Amherst,

WITH a View of the College, and Mount Pleasant Institution. By Along Gray and Charles B. Adams. For
sale by BROWN & PEIRCE, Education Bookstore, 130 Washington street.

THE EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA, conducted by David
Brewster, L. L. D., F. R. S., with the assistance of gentlemen eminent in science and literature, the first American edition, corrected and improved by the addition of numerous articlear relative to the Institutions of the American Continent, its
Geography, Biography, Civil and National History, and to various Discoveries in Science and Arts, complete and entire, in 36
nos. boards. Also, the same, bound in 20 vols. half Russia, for
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Washington street.

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Edgeworth's Tales and Novels,

WITH Superb Engravings, bound in glazed cambric, uniform
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series of remarks for the cof Sunday Schools, I shall of harboring prejudice if institutions. Permit me to that I have been their adyears, and whenever circ been engaged as a toacher, or Bible Classes; and neve or zeal than at the prese am an enemy to these instreonvicted of the most determine the series of t

church; because they are fon ill, to gratify a perpetual This gratification is found in which I have here no reon orincipal one is the reading y; many of which are better he thirst already alluded to pind, or benefit the heart. "I have read just 191 par id it in about two hours;
me the other day. "Indebte the was it about?" "Oh, ulius Cesar." And what a for some time to relate when delosed by observing, "I such, I read one yesterday on like it."

uch; I read one yesterday on like it.' "
Now this is a lad who has bunday School influence, ood to affirm that all Sunda lowed in this kind of reading; at an indiscriminate perusa (Sunday School books whires the mind to feet the is sort, and to indulge in straint is removed.

Neither do pupils—so far a tends—attend school as put formerly. The most of the sunday in the second se tends—attend school as pu formerly. The most to le change in the state of the cause this great evil. Pupils do not get their lesso by remark is equally ap-lether the lesson be long or All this indicates,—and in add adopts—the areas

All this indicates,—and in d a doubt,—that parents erested on this subject the ly convinced that if both it aged in the work, there we on the part of the child s stupid it appears to me p at difficult, to arouse their ple I might refer to my 8 paper. But in the second place, I ar at Sunday Schools are at a ony of Superintendents, To as whose opportunities for at, probably greater than a , where the Sunday Schools , where the Sunday Scholapproach the nearest to partially. The absence of hoots. Once you could obscious parent looking on wells were at their work. It was the control of the sunday of

stend to pursue this sub

e Primitive Government Also, Laturgical Consider Wilson, D. D. Late Pa-erian Church, Philadelph k Perkins. Boston, Per Perkins. Boston, Perkins I he enterprising publisher red a favor upon the publishis time, and in its press effly of a series of essays in first published in the molypectator, and which at and merited attention, merely that objections urs, if any should be detell know, no attempt to resoning of this profound de. They may, therefore ignable. By a minute to of the church as gathered as of the facts, without the beresies, and of the changen the commencement of attempt to the church as gathered as the facts, without the pressies, and of the changen the commencement of attempt the commencement of attempt the system of modern p. Christian church.

he alleged arguments for essustained and the duties Titus are then candidly hard to conceive how a hard to conceive how are rly made out by the test tory, than that the aposto y, and that it expired wes, and finds no resemblat modern bishop. The or und by Dr. W. where evens to me, will find it to orders of officers were a presbyters, otherwise to teach, ordain, admin harist, and to govern, an harist, and to govern, an ong the presbyters or past mged to each church, on the had no prerogatis ordination differ from his ordination differ from however, the presiding partial bis office came to be and elevated above the 4. This change into past acy was easily enough extra the control of the control

he "Liturgical Considers inally composed a series of phian," and were design as of Presbyterian and Co inst the arrogant claims were urged by a writer is "in 1828. The style is m shines with the meckne-bus the thome. To the